THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 2. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

Foreign Mail News.

An Address to the Czar.

Marshal Bazaine's Defense.

FOREIGN MAIL NEWS.

The Czar and his Subjects—The Alabama Claims—English View of American Repudiation.

From foreign mails just received we make the following extracts:—

ADDRESS TO THE CZAR BY THE MUNICIPALITY OF MOSCOW.

"Most Gracious Sovereign:—For fifteen years Russia has patiently endured an unprecedented humiliation, in the firm hope that, constantly growing under your sovereign care, she could recover, in fitting time, freedom and strength and due respect abroad. On the inspiration of your sovereign conscience you have decided, Sire, that this time has now arrived—that the hour has come for Russia to shake off the unlawful bonds placed on her by her enemies. Not clandestinely, but openly, you have denounced several articles of the Treaty of Paris, which was already, long since, wholly broken and trampled upon by the very powers who made it to Russia's harm.

"Your words, solemnly uttered in the name of the Russian land and people, will not remain words alone, but will be converted into decisive acts. Whatever tria's may now threaten us we are sure will not find Russia unprepared; they will undoubtedly always find Russia in close array about your throne. But Russia looks on her future with greater confidence than in former times, feeling in herself a constant spiritual renovation. Each of your great reforms, already completed, now in completion, and longed for is to her, and at the same time to your Majesty, a source of new strength. No one has ever gained such rights to the gratitude of a people as you, Sire, and no one has ever been repaid by a people with such ardent devotion.

"From you the Russian nation has received gifts, and in you it continues to see the surest guardian of the liberties it has acquired, which suffice it henceforth for daily bread. From you it expects also the completion of your happy beginning, and, first of all, an extension of the freedom of opinion and of the press, without which the national spirit dies out, and there is no room for candor and frankness in its relations to the authorities; the freedom of the Church, without which even religious instruction itself is inefficient; and, finally, freedom of conscience—that most precious treasure for the human soul.

"Sire! internal and external affairs are inseparably connected. The gauge of success in the external sphere lies in that force of national self-knowledge and self-respect which the State carries into all the directions of its life. It is only by unwavering obedience to the principle of nationality that the organism of the State is strengthened, its borders united to it, and that unity consolidated which was the unchangeable historical legacy of your and our ancestors, and the constant banner of Moscow from the beginning of its existence. Under this banner, Sire, at your fiat all classes of the nation range themselves even now—and now, too, without difference of rank—in a friendly band, in unwavering hope in the Divine mercy, in the right, and in you.

"Confidence in his people on the part of the Czar; a prudent self-possession in freedom and fidelity in allegiance on the part of the people, and a mutual indissoluble union of the Czar with his people, founded on the community of the national spirit, on the agreement of aspiration and belief—this is our strength, this is what will aid Russia to fulfil its great historical mission. Yes, Sire, your will, we say in conclusion, in the words of our ancestors to your first crowned ancestor in 1642:—'Your will we are ready to obey with our substance and our blood, and our thought is such.'"

"Adopted unanimously by the municipality of Moscow, Nov. 17-29, 1870."

The address was received by the Emperor, though its language is bolder and more open than that of any paper which has for many years been presented to him.

THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE ALABAMA GRIEVANCES A BLUNDER.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th ultimo has the following on the Alabama claims:—

The hostility of the United States is the true key to the position occupied by Great Britain, and we should stand a great deal better with the world if we honestly acknowledged it. Those among us who are striving their hardest to put some other construction on Russian and Prussian diplomacy than that which every organ of opinion outside England has placed upon it would most of them admit, if they would speak frankly that the consideration which reconciles them to turning the other cheek to Count Bismarck after one has been smitten by Prince Gortschakoff is their conviction that if we made a bold step forward on the European political stage the Americans would take us at a disadvantage. The great error of English statesmanship is unquestionably its tendency to tide over the difficulties which arise with the United States by the help of the expedient which comes first to hand. But it is labor lost, and an ultimate rebuff invited, when the Foreign Office meddles with European politics, so long as any American question remains unsettled. No greater blunder was ever committed than the postponement of the Alabama grievances. It is true we can never be sure what complaints the Americans will advance. Even the English Foreign Office might be forgiven for not having looked forward to a renewal of the fishery dispute. The true policy is nevertheless to solve all American controversies as rapidly as possible, and by any issue rather than none. The policy actually followed has been the very worst conceivable. When the Alabama claims had been postponed; when the Dominion of Canada had been established; when our American territories were virtually garrisoned by a weak militia, there remained, as M. Thiers put it, not another fault to be guilty of.

AMERICAN REPUDIATION.

The following extract is from the London *Examiner* of the 17th ult.:—

Let us say all that has been said, including much that ought not to be said, for repudiation. It is asserted that no generation has the right to pledge the fruits of the labor of a future generation, and that accordingly posterity, not having made the promise, is not bound to fulfil it. It is a sufficient answer to this argument to remind those who bring it forward that we have inherited not only the liabilities, but also the assets of our ancestors, including among the latter many advantages altogether beyond price. Another argument very frequently used may be stated thus:—"The persons who subscribed the loan obtained better terms than they would have done had there been no risk of not being repaid. The United States obtains its loans on worse terms than our own country, not because it is less able to repay them, but because its reputation as to willingness to pay is not so well established as ours. The lenders, therefore, having been paid for taking the risk, have no just cause of complaint if they lose their capital." This argument would equally justify a person setting his house on fire, because insurance companies are obliged to charge a higher rate than would be necessary if arson were a thing unknown. A tradesman who gives credit must, to get the same profit as others who do not, charge an enhanced price sufficient to cover the amount of his bad debts. Would this justify his customers in refusing to pay him for the goods they had bought? We think not. Another mode of attack on the just interests of the fund-holder is frequently adopted by those who have just enough acquaintance with economical science to make them confident without being accurate. "The funds which were contributed," we are told, "were taken from the circulating capital of the country; and the fund from which the laboring classes receive their remuneration was diminished by the whole amount lent to the Government. The capitalists, therefore, were repaid by their saving in wages, the working class having borne the whole of the expense; and so far from being aggrieved if they are not paid again, the capitalists have really escaped bearing their fair share of the repayment." There is sufficient truth in this statement, inexact and irrelevant as is its conclusion, to make it worth while to point out the inadequacy of the premises to prove the desired conclusion, though sufficient to establish principles which we hold to be of great importance, and likely to attract much attention in future.

BAZAINE'S DEFENSE.

Summary Report of the Operations of the Army of the Rhine, 18th August to 29th October, 1870.

Under this title Marshal Bazaine has brought out at Simion's, in Berlin, a brochure accompanied by a map of the intrenched camp of Metz. The following is an analysis of this pamphlet. After describing the battles of 14th, 16th, and 18th August, which rendered the retreat of the army upon Verdun impossible, the writer continues as follows:—

The commanders and chiefs of the particular armies met at Guimont, and were of opinion that the army ought to remain at Metz in order to occupy 200,000 of the enemy, give France time to organize a resistance, and exercise the armies already in formation in order that, in case the enemy could not be conquered, at least to render his retreat fatal. As to Metz, the fortress had need of an army to defend it, to complete its forts, its armaments, and its outward works. They reckoned that without the support of an army Metz could not hold out fifteen days. Unfortunately, neither the civil nor military authorities had, while it was yet possible, taken the precaution to augment the supply of provisions in case of a long investment.

The civil authorities also neglected to send out strangers and useless mouths, and the prescribed measures not to terrify the population were also neglected. In consequence, after the investment we had to live on the scanty provisionmeot of Metz and the few villages which we possessed. It was therefore decided in the meeting of 26th August, in order to raise the spirits of the troops, to make demonstrations to harass the enemy and thus to augment the provisions. On receipt of a telegram from the Emperor saying, "Received your despatch of 19th at Rheims, I am advancing by Montmedy, I shall be by to-morrow on the Aisne, I will then arrange circumstances in order to come to your aid," this plan was modified and the combats of 31st August and 1st September were fought with the intention of making a sortie towards Thionville. The position became worse and worse every day, and all efforts to get into communication with the Government were in vain. At least (from the 15th to 17th) September I tried to communicate with it. I sent four several ways copies of the following despatch:—"The army wants to know what is going on in Paris and in France. We are without communication with the interior, and the occasional rumors brought by prisoners are most disquieting. We require instruction and news. We are surrounded by considerable forces which we have in vain tried to pierce on the 31st August and 1st September." My despatches remained unanswered, and not one of my messengers (all military) returned.

On the 10th October there was a council of war held at headquarters, where it was unanimously agreed that General Boyer should go to Versailles to try and learn the true situation, the views of the Prussian authorities by means of a military convention, and to know the conditions which would be made with regard to the army of Metz and a general peace. The text of the protocol of the council of war reads thus:—"After Marshal Bazaine had briefly viewed all the culminating points of the situation, he added that, in spite of all his efforts to communicate with the capital, no official news from the Government has reached him, and nothing has been done to cause a presumption that a diversion by a French army to rescue the army of Metz was on foot. The amount of provisions has decreased to such an extent that by reducing the daily rations to 300 grammes a day they could last till the 20th of October, including two days of biscuit reserved for the soldiers. The ration of horse flesh might be increased to 600 and later to 750 grammes, horses being considered as lost, seeing the impossibility to feed them. Moreover, the sanitary condition, with 10,000 sick and wounded, and the want of medicaments, beds, lotions, and, above all, medicines, was most dangerous. Every kind of epidemics have manifested themselves in the hospitals, and have already tainted the town. The weakness caused by insufficient nourishment would only augment the illness. Already all the lazarettos were filled, and 2000 sick had to be taken in by the inhabitants, and it was evident that if a greater number of wounded was sent into the town there would be nowhere to put them, and they would threaten the public health.

It was decided:—First, to hold out under the walls of Metz as long as possible; second, not to undertake operations the result of which appeared to be nothing; third, to negotiate within the space of forty-eight hours with the enemy, at the conclusion of an honorable convention; fourth, in case the enemy offered conditions incompatible with the military honor, a passage by means of arms should be attempted.

(Signed), CANROBERT, LEBOEUF, DESVAUX, COFFINIERES, BAZAINE, FROSSARD, ADMIRAULT, SOLEILLE, LEBRUN.

General Boyer left for Versailles, and announced on the 18th of October the success of his mission. The Army of Metz ought to go out freely with arms and baggage. These questions were entirely dependent on the political question.

General Boyer painted the situation of France as it had been depicted to him—the impossibility of communicating with the Government of Defense without the convocation of a constitution, which alone could guarantee the future treaty, and the adjournment of this meeting by the government *de facto*, whom Prussia would not recognize, the power of the Constitution of the plebiscite of 1870 representing still the Government of right. By seven voices against five it was resolved that the General should return to Versailles, and from thence go on to England in the hope of obtaining by intervention of the regency less hard conditions. It was unanimously resolved that General Boyer should abstain from any political prejudice whatever, his aim being to deliver the Army of the Rhine and keep it for France.

I never received any further news on this subject, but I learned afterward that these loyal efforts were without result, the Prussian authority imposing unacceptable conditions; and on the 22d of October I learned from Prince Frederick Charles that the negotiations were without result. On the morning of the 25th I put this communication before the council of war. The council wishing to be completely informed, General Changarnier went to the headquarters of Prince Frederick Charles to ask, not to capitulate, but for an armistice with revictualment, or for the army to leave, departing instantly for Algeria. The situation could not expect a better ending. We had to be resigned to all idea of forcing the lines, the enemy having vanished, and the sacrifice of thousands of lives would have been in this case without result.

The council of war met on the 28th, in the morning, learned the result of Changarnier's mission, and had to make a definite resolve. It was decided that General Jarras should go to the quarters of the Prince, with full power to act. I had given the order to collect all the eagles in the arsenal and to destroy them, but this order was not executed in all the corps. A new order was sent out for their destruction, which caused loss of time, and the convention being signed it could not be executed. Besides, military trophies are of no value if they are not taken on the field of battle." An appendix joined to the brochure contains the imprecations of Bazaine against the Provisional Government.

The Princess Editha Sent to a Lunatic Asylum.

The unfortunate young woman who is known as the Princess Editha, and who claims to be a daughter of Lola Montez, was arrested yesterday in New York, on a warrant issued by Justice Coulter. Later in the day she was sent to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. While in the East Fifty-ninth Street Police Station, she wrote letters to Recorder Hackett, Judge Bedford, and District-Attorney Garvin, declaring her arrest an unwarranted persecution.

SECOND EDITION

Latest by Telegraph.

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Reported French Successes.

Prussia's Indignity to England.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis.

Railroading in the West

The Delaware Legislature.

FROM EUROPE.

Reported French Successes.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A severe engagement, in which the French were successful, preceded the evacuation of Gray by the Germans.

The reports that the

Army of the Loire

has retired on Glen are apparently confirmed.

General Chanzy's Army.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 3.—A portion of General Chanzy's army is now strongly posted near Vendome.

Prussian Prisoners Captured.

The engagements along the Loire for a week past have all been successes for the French. Near La Chartre 1200 prisoners were taken by the French.

Soldiers Drowned.

A Prussian column recently lost 300 men by drowning, in an attempt to cross the Loire on the ice.

The Stoking of English Colliers.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—The *Telegraph* announces, on authority, that the demands made upon Prussia by the British Cabinet, relative to the seizure and sinking of English colliers in the Seine, are in a fair way of adjustment.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 3—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady; bonds of 1862, 89¼; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 88; 10-40s, 87½. Stocks steady: Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 113⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 28⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—11·30 A. M.—Cotton tending down; uplands, 8⅛@8⅜d.; Orleans, 8⅛@8¼d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales. Wheat, 10s. 8d.@10s. 10d. for highest grades No. 1 to lowest grades No. 2; red winter wheat, 11s.; stock of wheat at Liverpool, 363,000 quarters, against 816,000 last year; corn, 32s. 6d., for new.

FROM THE WEST.

Reception of Archbishop Kendrick.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—Archbishop Kendrick, who has been absent a year in Rome where he took a prominent part in the Œcumenical Council, was formally received to day at St. John's Church. The various Catholic organizations, numbering 2000 members, paraded the streets with banners and music. The church was crowded, and thousands were unable to enter. Father Ryan delivered the opening address.

The Archbishop said, with respect to his course in the Œcumenical Council, he would state briefly the motives which governed his actions. Often in the debate he had perhaps seemed opposed to the great doctrine of the Church, but this arose from the fact that there were arguments which he could not explain, and his opposition was due to the misconception of the real character of the principles involved.

After a close examination of the question he would say that his motives for submission were simply due to an unshaken belief in the authority of the Catholic Church. The reason of the necessity for rendering obedience to the Church was self-evident, and could not be gainsaid. He would call to the remembrance of the Church that scriptural declaration, "Thou hast the words of eternal life," and reminded them of the trusts committed to Peter and Paul.

The Denver and Kansas Railroad.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—The Government commissioners to examine the Denver Pacific and Kansas Railroads, arrived here on Saturday.

United States Land Office.

The transactions of the United States Land Office in this city, for the year 1870, amount to a grand total of 274,517 acres. Of this amount, 73,789 were cash sales: 27,778 agricultural college scrip; 14,879 land warrants; 65,171 homestead entries; and 9408 final homesteads.

Railroad Business.

The Denver Pacific Railroad has been completed six months and six days, and has transported 72,000,000 pounds of freight.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad has been completed four months and eleven days, and has transported 17,410,121 pounds of freight.

The aggregate

Shipment of Gold and Silver

for the year ending December 31 amounts to upward of $5,000,000. The

Statistics of Crops,

mines, population, cattle, live stock, and other sources of tangible wealth for the year 1870 show a very great improvement over any preceding year since the settlement of the Territory.

The weather is warm and very pleasant.

Church Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 2.—Christ Church, on Thirteenth street, was damaged by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000.

Murder at Leavenworth.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 3.—In Leavenworth yesterday a man named Kennedy, who suspected a man named Coffrey of being too intimate with his wife, met him on the street and fired four pistol balls through his head, killing him instantly. Kennedy gave himself up.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Stocks steady. Money, 7 per cent. currency to 7 gold. Gold, 110¼@110⅝. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 108¾; do. 1864, do., 108¾; do. 1865, do. 108¾; do. 1865, new, 107⅝, ex interest; do. 1867, 108, ex interest; do. 1868, 108⅝, ex interest; 10-40s, 106⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 83¾, ex interest; Canton Co., 65½; Cumberland pref., 25; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erie, 23; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 64¾; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 92¾; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 106¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 45.

FROM DELAWARE.

Meeting of the Legislature—Election of Officers.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

DOVER, Jan. 3.—The Legislature has just convened, and elected the following officers:—

Senate—Speaker, Charles Gooding, of New Castle; Clerk, James R. Mitchell, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, Henry Skidmore, of Sussex.

House—Speaker, Sewell C. Biggs, of New Castle; Clerk, John B. Pennington, of Kent; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. B. Wingate, of Sussex.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Union Pacific Railroad Coupons.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—The coupons of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds were paid yesterday at the company's office in this city.

Shooting Affair.

BOSTON, Jan. 3.—A policeman named Hinds yesterday shot and severely wounded a man named James Murray, while engaged in an affray with others at Newton. The officer was committed and held to bail in $5000.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Ex-Secretary Cox Discourses on the Subject in the "North American Review."

The following points are extracted from an article by the ex-Secretary of the Interior in the forthcoming number of *The North American Review:*—

What, then, is the remedy? It is to apply to the civil service, completely and thoroughly, the plain principles of common business administration; to separate the public offices, absolutely and forever, from all favoritism, nepotism, and "influence;" to declare patronage in all its forms to be anti-republican and dangerous to the State; to find and practice upon a principle of selection for office which shall give every citizen of the country a perfectly equal chance to prove his capacity and fitness for the public service; and to obtain a position in it when he has made the proof, with thorough independence of President, Secretary, or Congressman, and simply and solely because of his citizenship and his fitness. It is, further, to adopt in the permanent civil service a tenure of office during good behavior, with the hope of rising to the highest grades of the routine service by industry and strict devotion to duty. In brief, the principle to be adopted is admission to the civil service only upon the results of a competitive examination open to all, and dismission only upon ascertained failure of capacity or character.

Apart from the weight of so decisive an authority, our own experience proves the necessity of making examinations competitive, because, in spite of the law requiring a general examination, our practice has notoriously and undeniably become no better than if no examination whatever were required. A spasmodic effort to make the examination mean something may be made when public sentiment is for the moment aroused; but he must be dull indeed who does not see that when the mere scratch of a pen of the head of a department or a bureau may decide in favor of an applicant influentially supported, and nobody be at all the wiser for it, there is no security at all against a return at any moment to the most undisguised forms of office-jobbing. The objection is often made by those who have given the subject a very superficial consideration that the successful competitors in these examinations will usually be boys fresh from school or college, and that older and better men who have become "rusty" in their school knowledge will fail. The examinations in every well-regulated system are so ordered that the specific knowledge most used in the bureau itself is that which counts for most in the competition. The general education of the applicant is tested, and the only conceivable method of doing that must be, as Mill has remarked, to examine him upon the topics of a general education. But this is so conducted as to call out his special fitness for the place he seeks, if he has it. We may assert, with the most complete confidence, that competitive examinations are not only theoretically the best method of determining the qualifications of applicants for routine offices, but are proven by the experience of our own departments, as well as by that of other civilized nations, to be also the best practical means of securing a good civil service, and the only refuge from evils that become intolerable the more closely they are viewed.

But how is it as to the freedom of competition? Should the examinations be open to all? Undoubtedly they should. By our hypothesis we have discarded the corrupt system based upon patronage and influence; and the only way is to make thorough work of it. We have declared that we are seeking by means of competition the best men that can be procured for the places we have to fill. To say that will have to stop at political lines is to discard our principle, and the ring in the shoulders the very enemy we have been trying to expel—namely, favoritism and partiality in the selection. There are political places which must be distinctly and permanently recognized as such; but they do not come within the list of routine offices; and in the departments, at the seat of government, they would not necessarily include any one below the rank of Cabinet officer. The practice of selecting from the adherents to a party always and necessarily leads to abuse.

The English Government has already far outstripped us in reform, making an accomplished fact of that which we, who boast of our practicality, are still hesitating about. It will be a proud day for the American people also when one of its statesmen can truthfully take up these words and declare, "We, too, have withdrawn patronage from the dominion of party and given it to the people." Prussia had long since led the way, under the guidance of her Stein and her Scharnhorst, and showed the world what could be done in making an intelligent people by general education, and a model civil and military service by appling to them the rigid principle of selection, without favoritism in the one or exemption in the other.

There should be no controversy among the friends of civil service reform as to the statutory means by which the result is to be reached. Anything which distinctly and unmistakably enounces the true principles of open competition and permanent tenure will serve as a rallying-point, and can be perfected as experience may demonstrate the practicable improvements. Mr. Jenckes in the House and Mr. Schurz in the Senate have ably contrived and advocated the principle contended for in these columns, and the bills prepared by either would, if passed, be efficient to destroy the abuse we are fighting. The Executive would be charged with carrying into effect the measure that might be enacted, and the heads of departments, under the observation of the friends of the measure, and stimulated by a public sentiment manifestly growing rapidly stronger in support of the reform, would undoubtedly seek with earnestness for the easiest and most satisfactory mode of carrying the principle into practice. If hesitation or obstruction should become apparent, the correction by legislation in detail could then be easily supplied.

With great hesitation, another and final advantage or of such a change is submitted, which we may not be permitted wholly to overlook. As the Cabinet would be before the country, where their acts, opinions, and views could not be concealed, Cabinet changes, like ministerial crises in other constitutional governments, would carry with them their own explanation, and be freed from the degrading gossip concerning personal motives and character, and the compromising and contradictory stories of newspaper "interviews," which are now the bane and the shame of American politics.

A FATAL JUMP.

Cut to Pieces on the Morris and Essex Railroad.

On Sunday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a shocking occurrence took place at the Roseville junction of the Morris and Essex and Bloomfield Railroads. Mr. William Ashley, a master carpenter, residing in Bloomfield, was journeying to his home to spend his "New Year's" with his family, and in so doing took the wrong train—the twenty minutes past 4 South Orange, instead of the Bloomfield accommodation. At Roseville Junction he discovered his mistake, and rushing out on the platform jumped off. He rolled under the wheels and was

LITERALLY CUT TO PIECES.

The body was frightfully cut up and the skull crushed in. The county physician was at once notified, and, on a careful examination of the facts, arrived at the conclusion that deceased was only to blame himself. The body was given in charge of his relatives. Poor Ashley had only recently returned from the South, where he had purchased a farm and intended to remove to it in the spring.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Mr. Schenck and the English Mission

The San Domingo Resolution.

President's Forthcoming Message

The Internal Revenue Office.

Commissioner Pleasanton Installed

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English Mission.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—General Schenck arrived here last night and was at the State Department to-day in consultation with Secretary Fish about his instructions as Minister to London. General Schenck will not sail until the 25th, as his instructions will not be ready before that time, nor can he arrange his private affairs. He does not propose returning to Ohio or taking his seat again in the House. As soon as he noticed the account of an interview alleged to have taken place between himself and a newspaper reporter, he telegraphed to the State Department from New York denying its authenticity. He has refused a large number of invitations to public dinners for the reason that he does not wish to say anything concerning his mission, or to commit himself to any particular policy.

The San Domingo Resolution.

A number of friends of Mr. Morton's San Domingo resolutions were in conference with the President yesterday and to-day as to the best means of getting it through the House to-morrow. It has been intimated that unless opportunity is allowed for a discussion, that the opponents of the measure will filibuster to delay action. The San Domingo resolution is at the bottom of the calendar, and if its opponents choose they can call the yeas and nays on every bill which it is proposed to lay aside in order to reach it, and this will consume days. The fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee have to give five days' notice before reporting on the subject will probably throw it over till next week.

Minister Washburne.

in a despatch to the State Department recently received, gives it as his opinion that the surrender of Paris will not terminate the war. The French have at no stage of the struggle shown greater determination, and Washburne thinks that they will not submit as long as they have any men or money left.

The Coming Special Message.

The special message that the President proposes to send to Congress, relative to the condition of affairs in the Southern States will contain a recommendation that he be allowed discretionary power in raising land and naval forces to suppress outbreaks in States where the reconstruction acts have ceased to operate. This is done, it is alleged, upon the recommendation of leading Republicans in the South.

Mr. Greeley and the Dominican Commission.

It is stated that the President has tendered Horace Greeley a position on the San Domingo Commission, with the view of securing the influence of the *Tribune* in advocating annexation. Greeley had a long interview with Grant this morning.

The New Internal Revenue Commissioner.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Commissioner Pleasanton took the oath of office before Chief Justice Carter this morning, and has entered upon his duties. The heads of divisions of the Internal Revenue office and the several chiefs of bureaus of the Treasury called and paid their respects to the new Commissioner. Several members of Congress, including Senators Cameron, Wilson, and Tipton also called upon him.

Recovery of Stolen Revenue.

A telegram received to-day at the Internal Revenue Office announces that $17,000 of the amount stolen by ex-Collector Fuller, of Texas, who is now in custody for defalcation, has been recovered.

FROM THE STATE.

The Senate Organization—Attempted Assassination of a Senator.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—Prior to this morning trouble was anticipated in the organization of the Senate. Senator Miller, of Cumberland, being sick at home, a delegation waited on him and brought him here this morning. Philadelphia is well represented by roughs, who have caused an excitement among the citizens. Last night Senator Petriken, while in his room at the Bolton House, was astonished by rapid reports of a pistol, balls of which came through his door into the room.

Prior to this he had been grossly insulted by Fourth ward roughs. It is believed to have resulted from the fact of his vote having defeated Ahern, the candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms. Senator Connell this afternoon will introduce a bill calling a Constitutional Convention.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

House of Representatives.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 3.—The House was called to order at noon by General Selfridge, Chief Clerk.

The Hon Francis Jordan, Secretary of the State, presented the returns of the election of members, showing a Republican majority of ten votes.

The members were then either sworn or affirmed.

Hon. James H. Webb, of Bradford county, was then elected Speaker. The Democrats voted for James Ellis, of Schuylkill county.

General Selfridge was re-elected Chief Clerk, and Edward G. Lee and John Small, assistants.

The Senate meets at 3 o'clock.

Speaker Webb delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—I return you my sincere thanks for this evidence of your confidence in selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the session of the present winter, and assure you it shall be my pleasure, as it will be my duty, to try and perform the duties fairly, impartially, and in accordance with my best judgment and ability; and, as you must be aware, my success will, to a very great extent, depend upon the support which I shall receive at your hands. I believe I quite fully comprehend the responsibilities and the duties which will necessarily devolve upon me in a proper discharge of its duties, and I trust earnestly solicit your support and aid in the transaction of the business of the House, as also that you shall be charitable when I err. The business of the session which we are about to commence must necessarily be extensive and important. It is not possible that a great State like Pennsylvania, with all her varied interests, can otherwise than require at the hands of her representatives much legislation. When we attempt to contemplate the great manufacturing, mining, agricultural, and other producing interests of our great commonwealth, we are compelled to acknowledge that duty to our constituents in providing for their necessities, and in protecting them against unwise and improper legislation, requires us to be faithful in a proper discharge of our duties both in ascertaining what is required to properly encourage and advance her great and important interests, as also to prevent that which shall work injustice and wrong. Hoping that our session will be both pleasant to ourselves and beneficial to our constituents, I again thank you for the honor which I have received at your hands.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

January Term.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The January sitting of the Supreme Court in this city was begun this morning. The attendance of lawyers was very large, crowding the bar, the aisles, and encroaching even upon the precincts of the bench. A great number of judgments were entered in country cases that were heard by the Court at Harrisburg and Pittsburg, which the crowded state of our columns to-day prevents us from giving in detail. The list, which is a very heavy one, was then called by the Chief Justice in order to ascertain what cases were ready for argument.

Business Resumed.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This Court to-day resumed work. Judge Allison appointed John L. Busby, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, and instructed that body generally as to their duties. He then organized the petit jury and adjourned the Court until to-morrow, when the trial of prison cases will be commenced.

A Big Case—Second National Bank of Erie vs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Judge, Sharswood.

This is an action brought by the bank to recover $50,000 from the defendants. The facts of the case as developed by the testimony are as follows, and are of considerable interest to the public, because of its involving the mysterious robbery of the Ocean Bank of New York in 1869:—On the 10th of June, 1869, the cashier of the Ocean Bank called on Smith, Randolph & Co. and offered to loan them $50,000 on Government collaterals. The loan was accepted, and $50,000 of U. S. bonds were deposited as collaterals with the Ocean Bank—they being worth, with the premium on, $60,000. These bonds were stolen from the Ocean Bank. The defendants at once tendered the $50,000 and demanded their bonds—which, of course, were not forthcoming. It then appeared that the Ocean Bank was agent for the Erie Bank, a fact not before known to Smith, Randolph & Co. The Erie Bank now sues the defendants for the money, on the alleged principle of law that the loss of a collateral without negligence does not discharge the debt. The case is still on trial. The printed depositions alone amount to over 700 printed pages.

General Curtis, of Erie; W. S. Lane and George W. Biddle, Esqs., for the bank.

Lewis Waln Smith and Constant Guillou, Esqs., for the defendants.

First Colored Juror.

The first colored man who has been drawn for jury services is in attendance upon the Quarter Sessions, before Judge Allison, this month.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1871.

This is the first business day of the new year, and it opens dull and heavy enough. Most branches of business are exceptionally quiet, making money-hunting a matter of little importance at present. The various corporations are paying out gold and currency very freely, and the indications are that towards the close of the present week the regular loan market will recover its wonted features of abundance and ease. Call loans are moderately active, and rates range from 5½@6½ per cent.

Gold continues remarkably quiet and steady, all the sales this morning being reported at 110¾, without a single fluctuation.

Government bonds are in demand at a further advance.

Stocks were quite active, and general prices advanced. Sales of City 6s at 100 for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was in active request, and numerous sales were made at 49½, s. o., up to 49¾, regular. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62½; Camden and Amboy at 117¾; and Lehigh Valley at 60¾; 37¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred, and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

The balance of the list was inactive, but very firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	91¾	20 sh Read..d	bill. 50
$100 City 6s, N..c.	100	100 do	..s30. 49½
$300 do	100	200 do	..s. 49⅝
$500 do	c.100½	100 do	..s30wn. 49¾
$2100 Sc N 6s '82..is.	73	100 do	..... 49⅝
$5000 do	..s5wn. 73	100 do	..s30wn. 49½
31 sh Cam & Am R.	117¾	100 do	..... 49·81
27 sh Penna R	..is. 62½	100 do	..... 49·81
15 sh Leh Val	..is. 60¾	200 do	.is.s5&in. 49·81
100 sh Leh Nav.	b15. 33¾	100 do	.....b3. 49⅝
300 do	is.s60wn. 33⅞	100 do	.....2d. 49¾
300 do	..... 33⅝	600 do	.....s. 49⅝
200 do	....b60. 33¾	200 do	.is.s60wn 49½
4 do	..... 33¾	500 do	.....2d. 49⅞
200 do	.s60wn.is. 33¾	100 do	..... 49⅝
10 sh Corn Ex Bk.	70	200 do	.is.s30wn. 49·56
5 sh Read..d	bill. 50		

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110¾; do. 5-20s of 1862, 109@109¼; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@108¾; do., July, 1865, 107½@107¾; do., July, 1867, 108@108½; do. July, 1868, 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; U. S. Pacific R.R. Cy. 6s, 110¾@110¾. Gold, 110¾@111.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1862, 108¾@109; do. 1864, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, 108¾@108¾; do. 1865, new, 107¾@107¾; do. 1867, do. 107¾@108¼; do. 1868, do. 108¾@108¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110¼@111; Gold, 110¾@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 780@800; Central Pacific Railroad, 890@900; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 615@640.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Jan. 3.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $29@30 ₰ ton, as in quality.

Seeds—Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and commands 11@11¼c. ₰ pound. Timothy and Flaxseed are scarce and wanted. We quote the former at $5·50, and the latter at $2@2·10.

There is less activity in the Flour market, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of 1000 barrels superfine and 1000 barrels Pennsylvania extra on private terms; some Northwestern extra family at $6@6·50; 3000 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. in lots at $6·25@7·25, and fancy lots at high figures. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The tone of the Wheat market is firm, but the volume of business is light. Sales of 3000 bushels at $1·43@1·45 for Indiana red and $1·50 for Ohio amber. Rye is nominal at 90@95c. for Western and Pennsylvania; 86c. for Southern. Corn is quiet but firm; sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at 78c. and some Western mixed at 77c. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania at 54@56c. and Western at 55@56c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Whisky is unchanged. Sales of 85 barrels Western iron and wood bound at 94c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 3.—Arrived, bark Chineseraa, from Iquique for orders.

Passed up for Richmond, brig John Saca, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 3

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....30 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....41

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to J. S. Hilles.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Milville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with salt to W. Bumm & Co.

Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, fm Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE NATHAN MURDER.

From the N. Y. Sun.

We have for some time been aware that the well-known lawyer Count Joannes was engaged in minute and patient investigation of the evidence respecting the murder of Mr. Nathan, for the purpose of detecting the murderers and bringing them to justice. His investigations are not yet complete, and the whole of the proofs he deems necessary to prepare the case for trial are not yet collected. But he has gone far enough to make it, in his judgment, advisable to publish the main portion of his discoveries; and this he has done in the very interesting letter which appeared in our columns on Saturday.

The main facts stated in that letter are, that in the course of his investigations he became convinced that a certain person, now in the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, knew who committed the murder; that he approached him upon the subject; and that he finally drew from him an avowal that such was the fact. This man not only knew the murderer, but had actually been concerned with him several months before the murder in obtaining information and preparing plans of the interior of Mr. Nathan's house, in order that they might enter and rob it.

The burglary was not attempted at that time, and the witness was arrested and imprisoned for some other offense. While he was in prison his old associate got access to him, and borrowed from him the suit of clothes in which the crime was committed and the iron dog or "rung" which served as the instrument of death.

One fact respecting this iron tool was first revealed by this witness, namely, that it had been cut off so that it could be more conveniently carried. On examination this proves to be so.

After the murder the witness was again visited by the assassin, who admitted to him that he had killed Mr. Nathan, and told him that the last words of the murdered gentleman were, "Harmon, is that you?" supposing it to be one of his sons who had come into his bedroom and wakened him from the slumber into which he had fallen.

Armed with this evidence, and with the various aliases of the assassin, the investigator next seeks to find him. He discovers him by learning of the arrest for larceny of a man bearing one of these aliases. He visits him, and finds that his appearance corresponds to the description that had been given.

The arrested thief is left-handed, like the murderer. Like the murderer, he has had his right hand mutilated, so that it shows but four fingers, the number marked in blood upon the wall of Mr. Nathan's bed-room. Like the murderer, he is cross-eyed. He gives several aliases which the murderer was in the habit of using. His features, carefully sketched, are identified by the witness as those of the murderer. His history, carefully investigated, shows that he is a man to commit such a crime, and corresponds perfectly with the account given of him by the witness.

No steps have yet been taken to confront the alleged murderer with the witness who disclosed to Count Joannes the fact of his guilt. But that will soon come. A few collateral circumstances are now being explored in order that the chain of evidence may be complete and incontrovertible. Then the accused—now in prison for grand larceny—will be indicted, arraigned, tried, and, if the facts are clear, as they now seem, convicted.

The case, of which we have here given the main features only, seems to us to be a very strong one. In this opinion we may prove to be mistaken: but it certainly is one of the most remarkable and interesting concatenations of circumstances and suggestions that we have ever examined. At any rate the conclusion of the affair, and let us hope the decision of justice, cannot now be much longer delayed.

KILLING KINDNESS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

In at least half the houses that were yesterday thrown open to visitors, every guest was asked and hospitably urged to drink wine. Unless he possessed sufficient strength of character to refuse with an almost churlish rigidity, he was taken home at night with his mind in an eclipse that will leave him for the time nothing but the brute's instincts and powers of suffering. It is a simple sum in addition. If a young man with ordinary masculine strength and consequent weakness is confronted by fifty merry challenges from fifty smiling mouths, and defied to be wise by a half-hundred glances from the brightest of eyes, he will be wofully apt to abdicate his reason for the day. The first half-dozen invitations are accepted with the intention of stopping there, and the power of resistance is weakened with every concession. If the day could be reversed, and the callers of the evening be exhibited in the morning, every door would be closed at noon, and the custom be at once abolished.

All women are instinctively opposed to intemperance, for it is upon them that the curse falls heaviest. It is not the drunkard, steeped in the stupefying fumes of his poison, but his wife and children, that suffer most—the innocent for the guilty. And let not our fair readers shrug their white shoulders at this suggestion, as if they were above the contingency of such wretchedness. There is no station in life free from the misery and the madness that begin with reasonable drinking. Among the 7000 patients that have carried their disease and their despair of their own efforts to Binghamton, there were 30 clergymen, 8 judges, 197 lawyers, 226 physicians, 340 merchants, and 240 gentlemen—a word of derision and warning. There are sleeping in the constitutions of many young men of correct lives the hereditary germs of this destroying passion, which, with proper associations and firm principles, would lie dormant forever. But who can tell in how many cases these germs have been waked into fierce and imperious activity by a day's indulgence induced by the voice and the eyes of a kindly and fascinating woman, who never dreamed what serpents from the nethermost pit she was warming into life?

If the honest and heedless women who received company yesterday could look below the surface of things one instant, and see what social drinking leads to every hour, the young gallants whom thirst torments in their promenade would certainly have to carry their whisky in their carriages. To many women the word drunkenness conveys nothing but the idea of young men a little confused in metaphor, a little uncertain as to the position of the door, a little vague as to smile, a little uncertain as to the axis of vision—something to laugh at and pardon—something that gives them a sort of pleasant feeling of superiority to masculine folly. But if they could see that it meant yesterday, in every county in all this land, the hunger and nakedness of children, the shriek of the trampled wife, the red knife of murder, the infamy of nameless crimes, and once every week or so the ghastly horrors of parricide and child-slaying, that curdle the blood of the decent world, they would surely shrink from the awful responsibility of offering their friends what is at best useless and burdensome, and at worst perdition.

The so-called hospitality of New Year's Day is becoming an evident abuse. The custom has passed in Europe into a formal interchange of cards. There is much that is pleasant and cordial in the American habit, but if its abuses cannot be reformed the alternative will be taken to "reform it altogether."

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS AND THE GOVERNMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Boutwell's vigilant guardianship of the Treasury has brought to light one purpose of the Pacific Railroad Companies, which, though often suspected, has not been till now avowed. The conduct of the Government towards these companies has been marked by profuse liberality. It aided them with land grants in extent exceeding minor principalities of Europe, and with bonds amounting in the aggregate to more than sixty-four millions of dollars. The lands given, properly managed, should realize more than the cost of the roads. The bonds are an advance, repayable by the companies at the end of thirty years from their date—the Government being responsible to the holders for the principal when due, and for the interest as it accrues. The liberality of the Government did not end here. Originally, its bonds constituted a first mortgage upon the roads, their equipment and lands, but subsequently the companies were allowed to issue other bonds, constituting a first lien, and reducing the claim of the Government to the grade of a second mortgage. More munificent assistance was never rendered to any enterprise; and the least the companies can do in return is to promptly repay the interest paid by the Government in their behalf.

Instead of fulfilling obligations thus incurred, the companies are devising methods of evading them. The interest paid on the bonds has to this time amounted to $8,815,345·49. The sum repaid in the transportation of troops, Government freight, and mails, is $2,417,493·95. The amount due the Government on the interest account is, therefore, not less than $6,397,851·54, and every half-year increases the figures. Are we to infer, then, that the Pacific Railroad Companies are not able to meet their obligations? Are their roads so unproductive that the tax-payers must semi-annually contribute the interest on sixty-four millions to avert from the companies financial discredit? Nothing of the kind. The companies themselves do not plead poverty—they publicly advertise their abundant prosperity. They have simply chosen not to pay the Treasury what they owe it. For a time they took no notice of applications for payment—they even claimed an amount as due for services rendered to the Government. Mr. Boutwell, however, has not only firmly refused to allow the Treasury to be further victimized, but has insisted upon bringing the matter to an issue by referring to the Attorney-General the question of liability. Compelled to define their position, the companies have thrown off disguise and set up a plea of non-liability for interest except to the extent of one-half the sums earned by transporting troops or mails in the service of the Government. And lawyers of repute furnish an ingenious but a far-fetched and, in the main, technical argument in support of the plea. It is a case of hair-splitting to enable the companies to throw on the tax-payers a burden which, in the judgment of the public, belongs to the roads. The opinion of the Attorney-General sustains Mr. Boutwell, declares the companies liable for the interest as it becomes due, and suggests means for protecting the Government from the flagrant wrong contemplated by the companies.

There is no disposition, we believe, to look grudgingly upon the munificence with which the Government hastened the construction of the Pacific road and its branches. The work required encouragement, and the country rendered it without stint. The liberality which gave success and prosperity to the companies interested should have called forth some better return than an attempt to evade an obligation concerning which no doubt has heretofore existed in the public mind. What holes a lawyer's eye may detect in the legislation upon the subject is a matter of small moment. The equity is clear, and according to the Attorney-General so is the law. The understanding has always been that an advance of upward of sixty-four millions in money, in addition to a vast territory and most valuable privileges, formed the measure of the succor afforded by the Government. It was enough that the Government loaned its credit for the principal, and made itself responsible for the interest so long as the companies were unable to meet it. That stage is passed. The companies boast of large earnings in excess of current expenses. They are, on their own showing, able to repay the interest that has been paid on the bonds issued by the Government for their benefit.

Unless the Government can enforce its claim for repayment, the effect will be to swell the Treasury advances, in thirty years, to an amount far exceeding the value of the roads. Assume that the Government must go on paying the interest for that period: the amount which the companies will at its expiration owe will be, as Mr. Akerman says, "nearly treble the principal of the bonds." While the indebtedness of the companies continues thus to increase, their assets become less. Every acre of land they sell lessens the security of the Government for the eventual payment of its debt. This consideration alone would seem to be conclusive. There has been gross recklessness in the railroad legislation of Congress, but we are not prepared to believe that those who furnished princely aid to the Pacific companies ever contemplated a contingency like this.

With the Attorney-General and the equities of the case on his side, we trust that Mr. Boutwell, or a committee of Congress, will institute an investigation which shall reveal the actual cost of the roads, and the financial transactions connected with their construction and management. The law, as it stands, is declared sufficient for the protection of the Government interests—which, in this matter, are the interests of the tax-payers. But the controversy having been opened, the country is entitled to know the extent and value of the security which it holds for the repayment of a debt incurred for the benefit of the Pacific companies.

GRANT'S CONCEIT.

From the N. Y. World.

As we write there lies before us the *Evening Post*, which accounts for the San Domingo folly upon the hypothesis that Grant "is a simple-minded soldier, somewhat too easily influenced by the astute politicians who have undertaken to manage him."

Nothing is further from the truth than this theory of his character, and nothing is more offensive to him than such publications respecting it. That he is largely influenced by unsound and utterly untrustworthy persons we do not doubt. But he is very far, in his own estimation, from being the simple-minded, unreflecting, slow-witted victim he is represented to be. On the contrary, he fancies he is the controlling spirit which fabricates great measures of public policy out of the crude suggestions of others. The incense offered to him on the surrender of the armies of the Rebellion, and the adulation thereupon of politicians seeking only their own selfish interests, were too much for the uneducated but quite practical sense which, up to that time, had in army matters been his main stay.

The effect of these two influences, acting with terrible intensity, would have been less anywhere outside of Washington, which was his headquarters when the war was over. The atmosphere of our Federal Capitol contributed greatly to hasten the culmination and crisis of the distemper which threw his mind out of bias. It is to something akin to this that the extraordinary spectacle of welcoming every possible form of gift which could be made to him is referable. Coming for the first time into a condition of social life in the great cities quite new to him, he betook himself to the idea that with fine horses, furniture, a library, and objects of art he could become in all respects like those born or bred to such things. So it was when President-elect. He neither sought nor heeded the advice of those who had, in this country, traversed the ways of public life. He cared for none of them. He spurned the ordinary means of acquiring administrative knowledge. Thinking he knew all, he was in fact a conceited pretender in public business. Hence his first Cabinet. Hence his selection of Mr. Stewart, whom the law excluded. Hence the announcement in his inaugural address of what he thought great primal truths of administration, but which he now practically spits upon every day. Of this character was what he said about rigid execution of bad laws, and having no policy against a real or constitutional majority of either branch of Congress. As without any requisite study or learning he got along in command of the army without being found out, so he thinks he can with like success discharge any civil function whatever. And, by the way, it is a new and interesting field of inquiry what class of qualities, mental and physical, made successful generals in our civil war, and why men conspicuous in civil affairs, like Butler, Banks, Schenck, Schurz, and a hundred others, failed therein. Grant would, without a moment's hesitation, undertake to-morrow, if necessary, to discharge the duties of Attorney-General or Secretary of State. He knows by intuition what another learns only by experience and observation. His talent supplies the lack of labor, reading, study, and all else. The office of Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, or even Pope of Rome, would not embarrass him. Doubtless he would undertake to give six lessons on a trombone before breakfast rather than admit his inability to extract music from that melodious instrument. His apparent indifference as to what persons are members of his Cabinet, or how long they remain therein, is referable to the same cause. In the matter of San Domingo, Canada, and all foreign questions, his action illustrates what we are saying. He prides himself, for example, on having once been a Democrat. So do a great many of the dominant party in Washington. That is their chief claim to glory; and they think a great thing is done when they select a man for office who once voted for Democratic candidates. Grant has most of the vices and none of the virtues of the Democracy. As years ago there was a "Young America" faction in that organization, of the George Saunders type, who would delude the people by cries for indiscriminate annexation of every outlying place, so now Grant really thinks that cry constituted the basis of the success of Jefferson, Jackson, and all the Democratic administrations, and will uphold his. He vainly fancies that he can win to his support Americans of Irish birth by high bullying talk against England. And the joke is that he thinks his foreign policy is a master stroke of political forethought. Instead of being a puppet of Butler, his conceit never permits him to doubt that the Massachusetts "irrepressible" is in his hands as clay in the fingers of the potter!

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR

LOOKING-GLASSES,

RELIABLE AND CHEAP.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL,
Secretary.

12 22 4t

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital.....$500,000

Assets.....$2,783,581

Losses Paid since organization.....$23,000,000

Receipts of Premiums, '69. $1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869..... 114,696·74
$2,106,534·19

Losses paid, 1869.....$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property.....	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds.....	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank, and Canal Stocks.....	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office.....	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security.....	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums.....	321,944
Accrued Interest.....	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission.....	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums.....	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia.....	30,000
Total Assets Jan. 1, 1870.....	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
S. MORRIS WAIN,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
JOHN MASON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	WILLIAM BROCKIE.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,
PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT,
VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. Life0
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

"THE PROVIDENT."

PROVIDENT

Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No 111 South FOURTH Street.

The dividend received by a policy-holder is the difference between the *actual cost* of insurance and the premium paid. This company is expressly required by its charter to divide every dollar of surplus thus arising among its policy-holders. It is therefore purely mutual.

The New York report for 1870 shows that the assets of this company are in the proportion of $1·50 to every $1 of liabilities, thus insuring perfect reliability.

It has received the approbation of the most learned actuaries, and is endorsed and recommended by many of the most prominent scientific and public men in the United States. An institution of a similar kind in England, the Friends' Provident Institution, has been wonderfully successful.

Its advantages in every respect, both as to safety, cheapness, terms of policies, etc., are not excelled. The prudent and economical management of its business, combined with the remarkable average longevity of its members, commends it to the confidence and favor of all classes of whatever denomination.

Call or send for circular. Agents wanted. An easy company to solicit for. 2 12 5pos

FIRE ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full)..... $300,000·00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870..... $600,388·24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Grisoom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870,	LOSSES PAID IN 1869,
$810,000.	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rent of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

NEW YORK.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGENCY,

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager.
H. C. WOOD, JR., M. D., Medical Examiner.
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.
JAMES M. LONGACRE, General Agent,
5 23 mwsly No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 730 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 24

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The VAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, January 6, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, January 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
No. 120 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th instant.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 45

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

4 13 12m PHILADELPHIA

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23 8p6

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 16m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 36 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen met last evening, with Joseph R. Lyndall, President, in the chair. The annual report was submitted, showing an increase in the capital stock of $1000 over that of last year. The following were chosen members of the Board of Trusts:—William F. McCully, William McDevitt, S. Kochersperger, William A. Porter, Samuel B. Savin, William B. R. Selby, Thomas Corley. After the meeting the board met and elected the following officers:—President—George W. Tryon; Vice-President—Joseph R. Lyndall; Treasurer—William T. Butler; Secretary—William Y. Campbell; Assistant Secretary—William J. Pascoe; Solicitor—R. C. Winship.

—The Board of City Trusts met yesterday and organized by the election of Mr. William Welsh President, Henry M. Phillips, Esq., Vice-President, and Henry W. Arey Secretary.

A resolution commendatory of General Wagner, the retiring member, was adopted.

—The thirty-fifth annual report of the trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works has just been prepared. The quantity of gas manufactured during the year was 1,163,162,000 cubic feet, an increase over the year 1868 of 96,492,000 cubic feet. The largest consumption in any twenty-four hours was on the night of the 23d of December, amounting to 5,391,000 cubic feet, showing an increase over the same time in last year of 494,000 cubic feet.

The street mains laid during the year amount to 187,253 feet, making the entire length nearly 533 miles, being an increase over the number of feet laid in 1868 of over 700 per cent., which was owing to the great increase in building and consequent demand for services and meters, showing a larger increase than any three years since the erection of the works.

The whole amount of lamps on the 1st instant was 8217; 7678 are supplied with gas from these works, 438 from the Northern Liberties works, and 14 with coal oil.

—A fire last evening, in the second and third stories of the building No. 1204 Market street, destroyed a portion of the stock of D. C. Stone & Co., dealerr in tool handles, on the second floor, and a considerable quantity of furniture on storage on the third floor. The first floor is occupid by J. F. Seldomridge as a produce dealer, whose loss is by water. Messrs. Stone & Co. are covered by insurance.

—Mr. Joseph Lippincott, an old and much respected citizen of Spring Garden, died yesterday.

—The School Board of the Sixth section was organized last evening by the election of John McMakin for President, and John I. Daily, Secretary.

—A horse belonging to Mr. George Zinnell, while engaged in hauling ice on the Schuylkill yesterday morning, broke through and was released with great difficulty. On the day before, Mr. Zinnell, the owner of the animal, while pulling a rope, in order to raise a mass of ice for stowage, came very near being killed. The tackle above gave way, and the block fell and struck him on the head, inflicting severe injuries.

—At an election for officers of the Second Reformed Church, held last evening, the following gentlemen were chosen:—

Elders—Daniel Paul, William Chapman, J. L. Vantine; Deacons—William H. Parmenter, J. Clift, Jonathan Reeves, Thomas Yost; Trustees—Messrs. Supplee, Rusling, and Richie.

—The Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats met last night at their room on Walnut street, above Tenth, and elected J. Rinaldo Sank is President, and Dr. A. Nebinger and Luther Martin as Vice-Presidents.

—The annual festival of the Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school at Thirty-ninth and Powelton avenue was held yesterday. Addresses were made by J. Addison Henry and Judge Ludlow.

Domestic Affairs.

—Lake Superior is reported as being entirely free from ice.

—The Legislature of Louisiana met and organized yesterday.

—Washington, D. C., lost $200,000 through fire during the year just closed.

—The colored people of the South generally celebrated yesterday as the anniversary of emancipation day.

—The Executive Mansion and the residences of the Vice-President and Cabinet Ministers were all closed yesterday.

—The President and the Vice-President visited Arlington yesterday afternoon, and viewed the graves of the soldiers who lie buried there.

—A number of merchants and others interested in Haytien affairs have forwarded a letter to Washington which is to be presented to the President, urgently asking that the San Domingo Commission shall consist of gentlemen who are known not to have committed themselves decidedly in favor of annexation.

—The excitement that prevailed at Harrisburg yesterday over the preparations for the assembling of the Legislature was intense. Both parties made caucus nominations, and an interesting time may be expected to-day consequent upon the opening of the Senate and House of Representatives of our State.

—A grand regatta came off yesterday afternoon at the city of Duluth, Minn., in which nineteen boats and three birch-bark canoes were entered.

—Mr. Van Horn, of the House Indian Committee, has been authorized to report a bill organizing the Indian Territory under the name of "Okahama."

—It is reported that the President will send a special message to Congress, as soon as that body reassembles, setting forth the condition of the Southern States.

—There was a general suspension of business in the cities and towns of the United States yesterday, so that the advent of the new year might be properly celebrated.

—A gang of laborers engaged in clearing out the ruins of the Spotswood Hotel, at Richmond, Va., on the 2d instant, found the remains of several persons who were victims of the conflagration.

—The sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations has summoned numerous witnesses to appear at Washington, preliminary to an examination of the alleged frauds in purchases of Indian goods.

—Representative Sargent, of the Committee on Appropriations, will, on the reassembling of Congress, report the Indian Appropriation bill. The amount will be one million dollars less than the bill of last session.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE IMPENDING PARIS BOMBARDMENT—1500 GUNS IN POSITION—THE CRISIS IN SPAIN, ETC. ETC.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The N. Y. *Herald* correspondent at Versailles gives the following account of the operations before Paris to the 27th ult.:—

Christmas Eve was rendered memorable by one of the severest bombardments from the French forts which the German investing army has been called upon to sustain. The French opened a *feu d'enfer* about midnight. It soon ceased, and the remainder of the night was undisturbed. Christmas day was quiet till 2 in the afternoon, when the French forts suddenly fired and then relapsed into silence. On the part of the Germans there was no reply. The investing army made no sign which could indicate where the heavy guns are. The German siege guns are in position and prepared to attack the forts. The guns of Fort Mont Valerien have thrown solid shot into the bank of the Seine below the terrace of St. Germain, west of the fort, and a distance of over six miles. Everything is in readiness for the bombardment of Paris on the most terrific scale. All the German batteries are complete, guns mounted, and ammunition sufficient.

The French ironclad Guyenne has been ordered to leave Queenstown. A Prussian corvette is cruising off Dungarven, a little west of Queenstown.

Mezieres has been occupied by the Germans. The French have evacuated other advanced posts northeast of Paris since the reduction of Fort Avron, and the forts around Paris are silent.

The twentieth Prussian division repulsed a superior French force in the rear of Vendome, capturing some guns. In the engagement near Arras 175 French infantry were captured.

Troops are concentrating in southwestern Russia.

The report that commissioners were to be sent to the United States to settle the dispute about the fisheries is untrue.

The Prussian Government explains the sinking of the British ships in the Seine by stating that they were fired at to bring them to.

The navigation of the Thames is obstructed by ice.

The Sultan and Khedive are again at loggerheads.

The ex-Empress Eugenie gave a New Year's reception to the French exiles. Among the guests were Persigny, the Marquis La Vallette, Rouher, and many other distinguished men of the Empire.

Cardwell, Minister of War, in a speech at Oxford to-day, eulogized Mr Bright for his services to the country, and refuted the reports of the inefficiency of the army and contrasted the armaments of England, Prussia, and the United States. He declared that the British Government was resolved to transmit to its successors an unrivalled inheritance, and to uphold the honor of England and the Queen.

LONDON, Jan. 2—(Special to the N. Y. *World.*)—Bismarck writes to Odo Russell that Prussia is justified, under the law of nations, in sinking English ships. Although the payment offered has been refused, because unaccompanied by an apology, he renews a tender of payment.

Additional artillery is going to Paris, and the number of siege guns, of all calibres, now in front of Paris is 1500.

The constituents of Gladstone have signed a petition asking him to resign, because his policy has reduced them to pauperism.

The government at Bordeaux has designated Jules Favre to represent France at the conference.

A correspondent at Berlin says the Court of Berlin believe that Paris will soon capitulate.

There is a significant interchange of courtesies continually between Berlin and Wilhelmshohe, and the Emperor is confident of his restoration. The spirits of the Empress are depressed, and she spends most of her time in weeping and praying for the return of peace.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 2.—Gambetta, in his address yesterday at the Prefecture, said the Government was bound to the defense of the country, but it was mortal. We must not confound the republic with persons who had been forced by events to assume power. These men, when the invasion had been repelled, would resign and submit their actions to the judgment of the nation. The largest liberty would be allowed to an expression of opinion. All speech must be as free as thought: but language engendering actions hostile to the Government would be repressed with energy.

The weather is very cold and the rivers are frozen. The troops suffer terribly, and many French and Prussian soldiers have been frozen to death.

Accounts from the invaded districts show the most inhuman atrocities committed by the enemy without provocation.

BESANCON, Jan. 1.—The enemy has evacuated the town of Gray after a severe combat with the francs-tireurs, under Colonel Borray. The Prussian losses were heavy and the French small.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 2.—Arrived, steamship City of London, from New York.

The steamship Acadia arrived at London, December 31.

The evacuation of the plateau before Mont Avron by the French causes much depression in Paris. A meeting of the Mayors of Paris was held last week to censure the Government for its inactivity, but it proved a failure. It is reported that the palace of Malmaison was set on fire by the guns of Mont Valerien, and was totally destroyed.

VIENNA, Jan. 2.—Field Marshal Moering, of the Austrian army, is dead.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—The Cortes have adopted a resolution in honor of the memory of Prim, and declare that the deceased deserved well of his country, and places his family under the protection of the nation. The Cortes have also passed a vote of confidence in the Government.

MADRID, Dec. 31.—(Special to the N. Y. *Herald.*)—The death of Prim has intensified the excitement in this city. Inflammation set in and the amputation of his arm was found necessary, though it did not save his life. He retained consciousness to the last, and when made aware of the approach of death, bade adieu to his friends and, it is said, expressed much anxiety for the safety of the King. Great apprehension of an outbreak of conspirators exists, but the Government is making efforts to allay the excitement.

DARMSTADT, Jan. 2.—Prince Louis of Hesse telegraphs to the Government here, that two regiments of Hessians, with a battery, fought on Saturday with a superior force of the enemy southeast of Orleans. The Germans lost fifty men.

ROME, Jan. 1.—King Victor Emanuel left this city to-day amid enthusiastic demonstrations. Before his departure he made a donation of 200,000f. for charitable purposes, and begged the municipality to devote to a similar object the moneys intended to defray the expenses of the festivities on the occasion of his visit.

DECEMBER WEATHER.

The Detailed Report for the Month.

On Saturday we published a complete review of the weather for the year 1870, but we present below our customary special report for December, to complete the monthly record for the year. The maximum and minimum standing of the thermometer on each day of the month, as compared with the corresponding month of 1869, was as follows:—

	Dec., 1869.		Dec., 1870.		
	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Remarks.
1	59·5	40	45·5	35	Clear; heavy frost in morning.
2	69	33	52	38·5	Clear.
3	33	28	48	42	Clear.
4	37	21·5	52	41	Clear.
5	41·5	37	55	45	Slightly clouded; evening clear.
6	41	27	50	47	Morning clear; rest of day cloudy.
7	27	17	47	37·5	Cloudy and sprinkle of rain.
8	35	27	48	43·5	Cloudy.
9	33·5	26	42·5	37	Clear; slightly clouded in morning.
10	32·5	22	40	31·5	Clear.
11	43·5	31·5	38	31·5	Cloudy; rain at night, beginning with hail at 5 P. M.
12	49·5	38	55	43	Rain until 4 P. M.; cleared by 11 P. M.
13	44	34	50	41·5	Slightly clouded; clear at noon; afternoon and evening cloudy.
14	56	30	46·5	41	Morning clear; afternoon cloudy; evening clear.
15	42·5	28	42	34	Cloudy and slight snow.
16	33·5	22	38	30	Clear.
17	44	31·5	37	27·5	Cloudy, and slight snow in evening.
18	43	37	41	30	Cloudy.
19	37	24	38	28·5	Cloudy; rain in evening.
20	37	32	44·5	37·5	Morning clear; cloudy.
21	33·5	29	34	32·5	Cloudy.
22	38	35	26	19	Slightly clouded; evening clear; slight snow during night.
23	48	31·5	25	20	Cloudy, with slight snow.
24	37	29	21	11	Clear.
25	38·5	31	24	13·5	Clear.
26	49	39	31·5	24·5	Cloudy and slight snow; evening clear.
27	46	43	52	19	Cloudy.
28	51·5	42	35	33·5	Snow all day.
29	42	28·5	26	25	Clear.
30	47	33	28	12	Snow during P. M.
31	47·5	35	42	28	Clear and cloudy by turns.

The latter part of Saturday was unusually warm, and consequently there is a slight change in the aggregate figures, the average of the maximum temperature being 39·82 degrees, the average of the minimum 31·63 degrees, and the mean temperature for the month 35·72 degrees. We append by way of comparison the mean, maximum, and minimum temperature of the month of December for the pas ten years:—

Year.	Mean (deg.)	Max. (deg.)	Min. (deg.)	Range (deg.)
1870	35·72	55	11	44
1869	37·31	59·5	17	42·5
1868	32·16	41	15	26
1867	31·78	54	10	44
1866	33·63	61·5	5	56·5
1865	37·39	62·5	15	47·5
1864	36·77	60	12	48
1863	35·41	61	16	45
1862	36·66	64·5	9·5	55
1861	37·02	61	20	41

The average of the mean temperatures of the month for the past 81 years has been 32·53 degrees, or 3·19 degrees below that of December, 1870. The highest mean on record, that of 1848, was 45 degrees; and the lowest, that of 1832, was 25 degrees.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 7·25 MOON SETS..... 4·21
SUN SETS..... 4·45 HIGH WATER..... 11·34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATEM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H. Dec.	17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H. Dec.	17
Calabria	Liverpool	New York v. B. Dec.	20
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 21
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Wisconsin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 21
Holsatia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 21
Othello	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 22
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 22

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Parthia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 5
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 5
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
C. of Limerick	New York	Liverpool v. H.	Jan. 10
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Australia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 14
C. of Washton	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 14
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	Jan. 4
Columbia	New York	Havana	Jan. 5
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 6
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz, etc	Jan. 7
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Jan. 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, 48 hours fm Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.

Br. brig Firm, Wiley, 16 days from Liverpool, with coal to Penrose, Massey & Co.

Sw. brig Caroline, Fox, from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 18 days from Galveston, with cotton to H. Sloan & Sons.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Jan. 2—10 A. M.—The pilot-boat Wildern reports that the brig Hetty E. Wheeler left for Providence at 10 A. M. on Saturday.

The Cope reports that the bark Laura Maria, Albrecht, from Liverpool 15th Oct., passed in last night. Wind S. W. Thermometer, 46.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New Orleans for New York, burned at the former place, was 1577 tons register, built in New York in 1859, and owned by Livingston, Fox & Co., of New York.

Steamer Thomas Kelso, Captain Dubois, which cleared at New York on Saturday for New Orleans, is the pioneer vessel of a line between New Orleans and the Texas coast.

Steamer Herman Livingston was taken to her wharf at Savannah on Wednesday morning, and would doubtless be sufficiently free of water to sail for New York in ballast the next day.

Steamer Anglia, at New York from Glasgow, had 81 passengers.

Clipper ships Frolic and Glory of the Seas left San Francisco several months since on the same day, the former for Liverpool and the latter for Cork. The two vessels were in each other's company for six weeks after leaving. They then separated, and saw no more of each other until they arrived off Cork. The Frolic arrived ahead of her opponent six hours.

Bark Coromandel, from Philadelphia for Liverpool, is ashore near Queenstown. The vessel will be a total wreck, but a portion of her cargo will be saved. The crew have landed.

The "Kyne," before reported in London despatch of Dec. 27 as put into Cadiz from stress of weather, is probably the Nor. brig Kyrre, Halvorsen, from Leith via Plymouth Nov. 28, for Philadelphia.

The Coast Wrecking Company received $1500 for their services in relieving schr Fred Smith, at New York fm Turks Island, recently ashore at New Inlet.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 55, of which 33 were wrecked, 14 were abandoned, 2 sunk after collision, 3 were burned, 1 foundered, and 2 are missing. They are classed as follows:—2 steamers, 5 ships, 9 barks, 12 brigs, 25 schooners, and 2 sloops. Their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is estimated at $1,258,000.

DRIFT OF THE OCEAN.—Ship Sandusky, from New Orleans for Liverpool, Sunday, June 19, 1870, consigned to the deep at noon, 3½ days out, in position as below:—

Hot and nearly calm, sailing about 2½ miles per hour; all well.

Course, E. S. E.; wind, S. S. E. South.

Longitude in variation, 86 deg. 26 min., 86 deg. 30 min.; current, E. N. E., E. S. E.

Picked up Dec. 16, 1870, lat. 26, long. 80 07, by schooner Laura.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

VIRGINIA—JAMES RIVER CHANNEL.—Arrangements have been made by the employment of steamtugs to keep the channel-way of James River free from ice and open for navigation.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY

of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by

MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,

at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $300; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Valuable property known as "The Union Club," No. 211 South Twelfth street, below Walnut street, lot 80 front, 136 feet in depth. On Tuesday, February 7, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground occupied and owned by "The Union Club," of Philadelphia, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, 100 feet north of Locust street, No. 211, the lot containing in front on Twelfth street 80 feet, and extending in depth 136 feet, with the privilege of court and alley in the rear. The property contains two large and elegant drawing-rooms, occupying all of the main building; large dining-rooms, kitchen, and other rooms; fine garden, 55 feet front, with fountain; bowling-alley and billiard room, etc.

The above property is admirably suited for a restaurant, theatre, or public institution of any kind, being situated in a central and eligible position.

Terms easy.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 15 17 21 J 14 23 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

WINES.

We heartily thank our friends for their very liberal patronage during the past year, and assure them that our most earnest efforts shall at all times be directed to the procurement of the choicest specialties in our line.

Our arrangements for the ensuing year are made, and the finest vintages of

Spain,
Germany,
Italy,
France and
Portugal,

Will, early in the season, be found at our Stores.

Wishing all many happy returns of the season,

We are, truly yours,

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,

11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

ROTHERMEL & MANNING,
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
Depot N. E. Corner NINTH and MASTER,
Offices, { 42 South THIRD Street, 734 SANSOM " 10 12 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp6

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m

FURNITURE.

PURCHASERS OF

COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS

And the various styles of

BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
WASHSTANDS,
WARDROBES, ETC.,

Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is

STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,

And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.

KILBURN & GATES,

Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,

No. 619 MARKET STREET,

7 2 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,

1202 MARKET STREET. 1204

Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.

WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.

We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.

Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55

Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m

ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE

OF

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

AND

N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmwsm

GLOVES.

After having done the largest KID GLOVE TRADE during the last year ever done by one house in Philadelphia, the

MESSRS. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,

OF THE

Great Kid Glove Emporium,

Find as a natural consequence some soiled and imperfect Gloves, of their well-known brands, "Bartley," "La Belle," "Jouvin," and "Joseph," which they propose to sell at

75 Cents Per Pair,

For all brands, all colors, and all sizes. This is a grand opportunity to get good Gloves cheap, which are suitable to wear in muffs and ordinary wear.

They also are offering a lot of 2-Button Fancy Top Gloves (worth $1·87) at $1·25 per pair. This low price will sell them quick. Call before they are all gone. 12 31 swtf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

1870 NOVELTIES 1871

FOR

CHRISTMAS.

PARIAN, BRONZE
LAVA,
MAJOLICA, JASPER,
CRYSTAL,
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & CO.,

707 CHESNUT ST., 707

11 5 stf PHILADELPHIA.

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SALE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS COMMENCES THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA,
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE ONLY,
Commencing MONDAY, January 9,
MADAME LOUISE LICHTMAY
AND AN ENTIRELY
NEW COMPANY.

SUBSCRIPTION, WITH RESERVED SEATS, FOR THE SEVEN PERFORMANCES $7 ONLY.

The sale of Subscription Tickets commences THIS MORNING at 9 o'clock, at F. A. North & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1026 CHESNUT Street. To-morrow last day of subscription.

The regular sale for single nights commences on THURSDAY. 1t

WALNUT STREET THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½.
THIS, TUESDAY, LAST NIGHT
of Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish Drama,
THE RAPPAREE;
OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.
To commence each evening with the Farce of
THE RENDEZVOUS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4,
first production in America of Andrew Halliday's celebrated comedy drama, entitled
THE GREAT CITY;
OR,
LIFE IN LONDON.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
SECOND WEEK OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Jan. 3,
the thrilling drama of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF.
OURS. NEW YEAR'S WEEK. OURS.
LAST FIVE NIGHTS.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
OURS, OURS, OURS,
With all its Grand Effects,
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Saturday—A Great Double Bill.
On Monday next—COQUETTES.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEW YEAR'S MATINEE, January 2, at 2 o'clock.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY.
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, TENTH AND CALLOWHILL Streets—Great Holiday Attractions. D'ATALIE, the original Iron-Jawed Man; Madlle ANGELA, the beautiful Herculean Lady; YOUNG ZEPHYR, the Athletic Prodigy, and GRAND CIRCUS TROUPE. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.
Admission, 25c. Children under 10, 15c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 1 3 6t

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24 stuthtf

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY:
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
AMY LLOYD'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
JENNIE BENSON,
Champion Clog Dancer, and Winner of the Gold Medal. 1 2 6t

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
EVERY EVENING at 7½.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3.
Part First—Magical Experiments. Part Second—The Canary Birds. Part Third—Ventriloquial Scenes. Part Fourth—Double-headed Sphynx. 1 2 6t

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED. T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General Manager.
6 27 mwf 6m

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOU

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1871.

THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.

By the returns of the ward assessors there were 102,504 dwelling-houses in Philadelphia in the midsummer of 1867. The exceedingly interesting statistics of the building improvements of the past year which we published on Saturday enable us to approximate closely to the number of dwelling-houses now in the city:—

Number of dwellings, June, 1867	102,504
" erected in last half of 1867	1,693
" " " 1868	4 092
" " " 1869	4,878
" " " 1870	4,527
Giving an aggregate of	117,694

Making due allowance for the change of dwelling-houses into stores, there are now about 117,000 buildings in the city used as private residences, allotting among which a population, according to the recent census, of 674,022, we have an average of 5·76 persons to a house—a smaller proportion than will be shown by any large city in the United States and probably in the civilized world. Philadelphia is eminently a city of homes and home comforts. Nearly every family has an entire dwelling-house to itself, large or small, luxurious or otherwise. Happily, the vicious tenement-house system which is the curse and discomfort of New York is almost unknown here, and misery and crime are correspondingly averted.

The full returns of the Building Inspectors for the year show that altogether permits were issued during the twelve-month for the erection of 5237 buildings of all classes, of which 4527 were dwelling-houses. The aggregate number of permits, 5237, falls but 266 below the number for 1869, the highest on record, the decrease in the number of permits for the erection of dwellings being 351. The returns for several years past exhibit a steady and gratifying increase, the number being more than doubled in ten years. The most gratifying fact resulting from a scrutiny of the figures is the great increase in the number of small dwelling-houses erected. Since 1866, one-story houses have disappeared entirely from the books of the Building Inspectors, but during the past year permits for the erection of 2694 two-story houses were issued. This number is greater by 495 than the number of permits for similar buildings issued during 1869, although the permits for three-story dwellings issued in 1870 fell 821 below the figures of 1869. For ten years previous to 1867, the permits for three-story houses ranged between 300 and 800, only once, in 1863, exceeding 1000. In 1867 the permits for dwellings of this class numbered 1169, and since then there has been a steady annual increase of about 500. It is the people whose means will not suffer them to own or pay rent for any superfluous room that constitute the bulk of the population of a great city. In other large communities, and in New York city especially, this class is generally crowded into enormous tenements, where life is in constant risk from disease and fire, and crime and discomfort go hand in hand by reason of the absence of all semblance of a true and wholesome home life. New York is accustomed to sneer at Philadelphia as a huge, overgrown village; but, while contemplating the comfort and morality which prevail among the bulk of our poorer classes, as the direct result of the ability of nearly every family to have an entire dwelling to itself, we can well afford to ignore the sneer, and be thankful for the dispensation of Providence which suffers an indefinite extension of our city, and permits us year by year to provide for multitudes of honest and industrious families by the erection of a vast number of small and comfortable dwellings.

In this connection, it is interesting to turn to the building reports of New York city for the year 1870, which have just been published. During the year permits were issued for the erection of 2189 buildings, a number far from equal to one-half that of our own city. Of the total number of permits, 751 were for first-class dwellings, nearly all with brown-stone fronts, 352 for second-class dwellings, and 690 for third-class dwellings and tenements. The great accessions which New York is constantly receiving to its population are from the poorer classes of emigrants; and yet, as shown by the official figures, the number of buildings intended for their habitation is but little over one-third of the number erected, and nearly all of these are necessarily of the overcrowded tenement class. After all, a huge, overgrown village has some manifest advantages, especially in the eyes of honest folk who are obliged to be industrious to keep soul and body together.

PERCY B. SPEAR.

The following communication explains the peculiar circumstances under which the appointment of Percy B. Spear as Indian agent was secured. Its suggestion that his indorsements should be published is a valuable one, and we hope that it may be complied with:—

MR. EDITOR:—In the last issue of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH you censured President Grant for the appointment of Percy B. Spear to an Indian agency. The watchfulness of the press over the interests of Indians is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and if this vigilance is continued until Indian spoliators, both great and small, are unearthed and publicly exhibited, the civilization of the red man will be possible. President Grant called on the various missionary associations and other religious organizations of the country to nominate and supervise Indian agents. He appoints on their recommendation, reserving to himself the right to discontinue any agent and to call on the nominating body to substitute another. The terms offered by the President are as liberal as any one could desire, for he does not even make the political creed of the agent a condition, but only insists that he shall not prostitute his office to partisan uses. The President thus throws the responsibility of nomination on religious associations, but as Christian ministers are very properly inclined to look on the hopeful side of human nature, the Senate will not confirm nominations thus made until the name has been announced and has passed under public scrutiny.

I learn that Percy B. Spear was nominated by the American Church Missionary Society. Their office is at No. 3 Bible House, New York. The recommendation was of the strongest kind, but such documents seem to be about as reliable as epitaphs. I wish that the documents of Mr. Spear could be published, that other recommenders might be made to realize the full responsibility *of withholding* any damaging truth. Of course notice was immediately given not to confirm the nomination, as no tainted character should be retained in an office so important and so trying as that of Indian Agent.

WILLIAM WELSH.

THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It is conceded that the present Legislature will pass a bill at an early day submitting the question of a Constitutional Convention to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of delegates. The details of the plan for attaining constitutional reform have been generally discussed by the public journals and public men, and much contrariety of sentiment has been developed as to the most practicable method of enabling the people to be fairly represented in the body that is to revise their organic law.

While Mr. Buckalew's method of cumulative voting is approved by many, and especially his extreme application of the principle even to fractions of votes, it seems to be generally conceded that the minorities shall, in some way, be represented. But two bills have been prepared in detail and presented to the public through the press—one by Mr. McClure, an ex-legislator and politician of ripe experience, and another by Mr. Connell, who is equally experienced and practical in dealing with public questions. Both bills provide for minority representation, but by entirely different principles. In order that our readers may comprehend at a glance the difference in the two bills, we give the basis of representation adopted by each. Mr. Connell provides for thirty-two delegates at large, each voter to vote for but sixteen, thus giving each political party an equal number; Mr. McClure provides for thirty delegates at large, to be elected in like manner; but in the selection of Representative delegates the bills essentially differ. Mr. McClure gives each county, whether large or small, a separate representation, on the principle that the delegates should come directly from the people of their respective localities, as the immediate representatives of the views of their neighbors, and he proposes to protect minorities by cumulative voting. In every county where more than one delegate is to be chosen, the minority could concentrate their votes on one or more candidates and certainly elect. The basis of representation by Mr. McClure's bill is 30,000 population, with an additional delegate for every fraction over 15,000, and all the counties with a less population than 30,000 are allowed one delegate each. Thus Forest, Elk, Cameron, Fulton, etc., would each have one delegate, while the more populous counties would have delegates in proportion to their population by the late census. Mr. McClure's bill also avoids all attempts at political advantage, and no man could calculate in advance with any certainty the political complexion of the convention.

Mr. Connell's bill divides the State into districts, observing the present formation of the Senatorial districts mainly, and limits the votes to be cast to a number less than the number of delegates to be elected, thus certainly securing minority representation. In the First district of this city, for instance, Mr. Connell provides for five delegates, but each voter casts but three votes. The Republicans would thus elect two of the delegates and the Democrats three. Had the Legislature remained Republican in both branches, as it was when Mr. Connell published his bill, it might have proved acceptable, as it makes a Republican majority in the convention inevitable; but now, with the Senate Democratic, some bill that gives equal chances to the two parties to control the convention in accordance with the popular vote will doubtless be adopted.

We subjoin the basis of representation proposed by the two bills—that of Mr. McClure's bill being fixed on 30,009 population, with an additional delegate for every fraction over 15,000, and allowing one delegate to each of the counties with small population:—

MR. CONNELL'S BILL.

At large—16 to be voted for	32
Philadelphia—	
The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards—3 to be voted for	5
The 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th wards—5 to be voted for	7
The 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th, and 28th wards—4 to be voted for	6
Berks—2 to be voted for	3
Schuylkill—2 to be voted for	3
Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne—2 to be voted for	3
Bradford, Susquehanna, and Wyoming—3 to be voted for	3
Tioga, Potter, McKean, and Clinton—2 to be voted for	3
Northumberland, Columbia, and Montour—2 to be voted for	3
Dauphin and Lebanon—2 to be voted for	3
York and Cumberland—2 to be voted for	3
Adams and Franklin—2 to be voted for	3
Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson—2 to be voted for	3
Washington and Beaver—2 to be voted for	3
Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong—2 to be voted for	3
Mercer, Venango, and Warren—2 to be voted for	3
Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery—4 to be voted for	6
Blair, Centre, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry—3 to be voted for	5
Lehigh and Northampton—3 to be voted for	4
Luzerne—3 to be voted for	4
Lancaster—3 to be voted for	4
Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene—3 to be voted for	4
Crawford and Erie—3 to be voted for	4
Bucks—1 to be voted for	2
Lycoming, Union, and Snyder—1 to be voted for	2
Bedford, Somerset, and Fulton—1 to be voted for	2
Clearfield, Cameron, Forest, Elk, and Clarion—1 to be voted for	2
Allegheny—5 to be voted for	7
Total delegates	136

MR. M'CLURE'S BILL.

At Large	30	Lebanon	1
Adams	1	Lehigh	2
Allegheny	9	Luzerne	5
Armstrong	1	Lycoming	2
Beaver	1	McKean	1
Bedford	1	Mercer	2
Berks	4	Mifflin	1
Blair	1	Monroe	1
Bradford	2	Montgomery	3
Bucks	2	Montour	1
Butler	1	Northampton	2
Cambria	1	Northumberland	1
Cameron	1	Perry	1
Carbon	1	Philadelphia—	
Centre	1	1st Senatorial Dist	5
Chester	3	2d " "	6
Clarion	1	3d " "	5
Clearfield	1	4th " "	6
Clinton	1	Pike	1
Columbia	1	Potter	1
Crawford	2	Schuylkill	4
Cumberland	1	Snyder	1
Dauphin	2	Somerset	1
Delaware	1	Sullivan	1
Elk	1	Susquehanna	1
Erie	2	Tioga	1
Fayette	1	Union	1
Forest	1	Venango	2
Franklin	2	Warren	1
Fulton	1	Washington	2
Greene	1	Wayne	1
Huntingdon	1	Westmoreland	2
Indiana	1	Wyoming	1
Jefferson	1	York	3
Juniata	1		
Lancaster	4	Total delegates	157
Lawrence	1		

There will doubtless be many new bills presented early in the session, but we are satisfied that none will be adopted that does not allow of fair political representation, and also minority representation. The people are in earnest on the subject, and we trust that the friends of the measure, of both parties, will unite, as speedily as possible, on the best plan that can be devised, and pass the bill. The people will hail such a bill as the harbinger of better days, and when their duty is to be performed they will discharge it faithfully and thoroughly.

THE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

An effort has been made by parties interested in opposing the Pacific Railroad schemes to create an impression that the interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific Road would not be paid when due, and much unnecessary alarm has been excited in the minds of bondholders. As will be seen by a telegraphic despatch in another column, the interest on the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad was promptly paid this morning by the financial agent of the company in New York. This will set at rest all further controversy on the subject, and assure the public that the bonds of the Union road are what they profess to be—first-class securities. There can be no doubt whatever on this point, as the bonds are secured in such a manner as to make them absolutely safe, and those who hold them would do well not to listen to the insinuations of parties who are interested in depreciating their value by false reports in regard to their stability.

Mayor Fox has issued a proclamation offering a reward of $1000 for the arrest and conviction of any and every person concerned in wilfully setting fire to any building within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and he remarks as his reason for this that there appears to be a spirit of incendiarism at this time rife among the lawless of the community. The fact is that the occurrences of the last few nights have demonstrated in a most conclusive manner that the creation of a paid Fire Department was absolutely necessary as a measure of protection to the public, for the ruffianly element of the old volunteer department has vented its rage at the final consummation of a great reform that will put an end to firemen's riots in the future, not only by the comparatively harmless pastime of insulting the Mayor by hanging him in effigy, but by burning houses and getting up street fights. The issuing of this proclamation of the Mayor may be taken as an indication that he intends to use all his power and influence to put a stop to such performances in the future. It will not be enough for the Mayor merely to offer a reward and to enjoin his officers to be vigilant, but he should take active measures to show that he really means business; and if he can bring to punishment a few of the scoundrels implicated in the outrages of the last few days, the probabilities are that the hangers-on of our engine and hose houses will be content to let the volunteer system die a peaceful death without putting themselves in peril of the penitentiary.

We can scarcely wonder at "the high price of beef" when we read the record of the enormous consumption of the large cities. In our Philadelphia markets, during the year 1870, the sales were considerably larger than in any former year. The aggregates were 117,903 beeves, 8835 cows, 189,500 hogs, and 682,900 sheep; and in view of the large quantities of cured meat of various descriptions which are prepared in the country and sold by our provision dealers, even these figures do not fully represent our annual supplies of animal food.

No British Transcontinental Railroad Possible.—In Wilkeson's "Notes on Puget Sound" we find the following significant passage:—

"I have somewhere in my Notes called British Columbia 'a tributary of the Northern Pacific Railroad.' It is worse for Mr. Bull than that. The entire British Possessions between Lake Superior and the Pacific Ocean are a *dependency* of this railroad. Great Britain can't get into or out of this territory by rail save over American soil. That makes the region dependent on the Northern Pacific.

"Divers engineers have put on sorrowful record their conclusions that the country between Canada and the Pacific was, in two points, impracticable for a railroad. The most distinguished of these, Captain John Palliser, of the Royal Engineers, speaking of the district between the western shores of Lake Superior and the Red River, says, 'It is intersected by long, narrow lakes and innumerable watercourses, broken by ridges of rock, across which the traveller has to make tedious portages,' etc. 'As a line of communication with the Red River and the Saskatchawan, the canoe route from Lake Superior would, I consider, be always too arduous and expensive a route of transport for emigrants, and never could be used for the introduction of stock, both from the broken nature of the country passed through, and also from the very small extent of available pasture. *I therefore cannot recommend the Imperial Government to countenance or lend support to any scheme for constructing, or, it may be said,* FORCING, *a thoroughfare by this line of route, either by land or water,* as there would be no immediate advantage commensurate with the required sacrifice of capital; nor can I advise such heavy expenditure as would necessarily attend the construction of *any exclusively British line of road* between Canada and the Red River settlement.' That is bad for the 'exclusively British' on the east. Of the country on the west, Palliser says, 'The knowledge of the country, on the whole, would never lead me to advocate a line of communication from Canada across the continent to the Pacific, *exclusively through British territory.* The time has now forever gone by for effecting such an object; and the unfortunate choice of an astronomical boundary line *has completely isolated the Central American possessions of Great Britain from Canada on the east, and almost debarred them from any eligible access from the Pacific coast on the west.*'"

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. Rhea Barton.

On Sunday Dr. J. Rhea Barton, one of the most distinguished surgeons of his day, died at his residence in this city, in the seventy-third year of his age. Dr. Barton was born in Lancaster county, in this State, in 1798. His father was a man of considerable influence, and for a time represented the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, as well as filling other important public offices. His uncle, Benjamin Smith Barton, achieved a reputation as a naturalist which was not surpassed on this side of the Atlantic. Dr. Barton received his medical education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated with high honors. He established himself in Philadelphia, and speedily built up a large and lucrative practice, his remarkable skill as a surgeon causing him to be applied to in the most difficult cases. Dr. Barton performed some of the most remarkable operations in surgery on record in cases of anchylosis, fracture of the radius, etc., and he frequently achieved success when other skilled medical men declared success impossible. For a long period of years Dr. Barton was one of the attending surgeons at the Pennsylvania Hospital. He always took the deepest interest in this institution, and some of his most remarkable operations were performed there. Dr. Barton retired from active practice about twenty-five years ago, he having accumulated a large fortune. He was, however, frequently consulted in difficult surgical cases, his sound judgment always being highly valued by the other members of the profession.

Dr. Barton was twice married, his first wife being a sister of Professor John F. Frazier, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. His second wife was a daughter of Mr. Jacob Ridgway, and the widow of Mr. Thomas Roach. He leaves a son and daughter, Mr. Frank Barton and Mrs. Edward Willing, to mourn his loss. Dr. Barton for many years resided in the fine mansion at the S. W. corner of Juniper and Chesnut streets, and he was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His surgical writings are highly esteemed by the medical profession, and many of the standard medical works contain references to the operations performed by him. Dr. Barton died of pneumonia after a short illness.

NOTICES.

You Can Buy
Clothing
Better and Cheaper
of
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Half-way between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
Than Anywhere Else.
They Will Not Be
Undersold
Under
Any Circumstances.

Because a Person has a Bad Cough it should not be inferred that Consumption has set it, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

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CHEESE,
Very Fine,
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E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

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Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

CLOTHING.
A GRAND, GOOD GIFT!
Go, get it!
A gift for your Brother.
A gift for your Father,
A gift for your Book-keeper.
A gift for your Clerk;
A gift for your Salesman.
A gift for your Clergyman.
A gift for your Neighbor.
A gift for your Good Boy.
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Great Brown Hall,
603 and 605 CHESNUT ST.
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Now Offer New Year's Presents
The most appropriate in design.
The most faultless in workmanship.
The most serviceable in construction.
The most gratifying in appearance.
The most tasteful in execution.
The most economical in price.
For Men and for Boys.
Our Fine Stock of Winter Clothes
is unapproachable in Quality,
in Variety.
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Therefore we invite you to come and take it away
For New Year's presents
To your friends,
As well as
For your own use.
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HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
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UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.
Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
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SECURE
DURABILITY,
COMFORT,
NEATNESS,
ECONOMY,
By buying your Business Suits of
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
Suits costing $15, we offer at $13.
Suits costing $19, we offer at $16.
Suits costing $22, we offer at $18.
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
250 Suits of All-wool Cassimere at $13,
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
Cost $15, and worth $20.
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Goods not satisfactory will be exchanged or money refunded. 12 8 thstuim

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

$50,000 TO INVEST IN THE PURCHASE of Mortgages, ranging from $5000 to $10,000.
Apply to
A. FITLER,
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SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE.
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE SUBscribers, have this day entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeable to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 21st day of March, A. D. 1836, entitled "An act relating to limited partnerships," and its supplements, and do hereby certify:—

1. That the name of the firm under which such partnership shall be conducted is
DUNCAN & POEY.

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the General Shipping and Commission business.

3. That the names of the General Partners of said firm are JACOB M. DUNCAN, residing No. 138 PRICE Street, Germantown, and SIMON POEY, residing No. 1817 GREEN Street, and the name of the Special Partner is M. E. McDOWELL, residing No. 1601 MOUNT VERNON Street, all in the city of Philadelphia.

4. That the aggregate amount of capital contributed by the special partner to the common stock is Fifty Thousand Dollars.

5. That the period at which the partnership is to commence is the second day of January, A. D. 1871, and the period at which it will terminate is the second day of January, A. D. 1874.

J. M. DUNCAN,
SIMON POEY,
General Partners.
Office No. 418 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
M. E. McDOWELL,
1 2 2t Special Partner.

SIMON POEY CEASES TO BE A MEMBER OF our firm from this day.
DALLETT & SON.
DALLETT SONS & Co., New York.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870. 12 31 3t

THE FIRM OF ELLIOTT & DUNN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
J. H. DUNN.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day entered into a COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 South THIRD Street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871. 1 3 6t

FROM THIS DATE THE FIRMS OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Philadelphia, Washington, and New York,
will be composed of the following partners:—
JAY COOKE,
WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD,
HENRY L. COOKE,
HANIS C. FARNESTOCK,
PITT COOKE,
GEORGE C. THOMAS,
JAMES A. GARLAND,
JAY COOKE, Jr.
Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 10t

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN.
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 1871. 1 2

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between J. HENRY HENTZ, WILLIAM A. HENTZ, and J. P. ROBINETT, under the firm of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., terminates this day by limitation.
The business of the copartnership will be settled up by the undersigned,
J. HENRY HENTZ,
No. 222 North SECOND Street.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870.

J. HENRY HENTZ continues the business under the style of WHITE, HENTZ & Co., at the old stand, No. 222 North SECOND Street, and associates with him J. P. ROBINETT.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1871. 1 2 3t*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned entered into a Copartnership on the 15th inst. for a General Auction and Commission business, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, Jr.
HENRY W. SCOTT.
B. SCOTT, Jr.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 1 2 6t

NOTICE.—HAVING RELINQUISHED THE sale of Hosiery and Notions, the interest of MR. D. W. C. MOORE in that department of our business ceases from this date.
COFFIN & ALTEMUS.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 12 31 3t*

PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
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ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AN AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
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PATENT
Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmwlmrp

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 8 Rue Berlhe, Paris.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

"The Colleen Bawn" at the Chesnut.

Boucicault's drama of *The Colleen Bawn*, which was performed last evening to a crowded house at the Chesnut Street Theatre, is not only one of its author's very best works, but it is a fine example of what a dramatized novel ought to be. Gerald Griffin's romantic and picturesque story of "The Collegians" furnished the playwright with an excellent subject, but instead of clumsily attempting to reproduce the novel itself upon the stage, he took the leading idea, and worked it over afresh in his own way. This is the manner in which Colman dramatized Godwin's novel of "Caleb Williams" in his remarkable effective play of *The Iron Chest*, and it is the only manner in which a play can be successfully arranged on the basis of a novel, as has been demonstrated again and again by the failures to represent in the theatres the graphic scenes described by such writers as Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Charles Reade, and others of equal popularity. Boucicault has surely enough dramatic sins to answer for, but he certainly is not open to the sneers of some of his critics who object to his *Colleen Bawn* because the subject was adapted from Gerald Griffin. A novel is always fair game for a dramatist, and the only question with the public is whether he makes good use of his material or not. This Boucicault undoubtedly has done in the present instance. *The Colleen Bawn* has a most interesting plot, and it abounds in highly dramatic situations. The characters are admirably contrasted, and the language of the play is often wonderfully felicitous, abounding in the richest and most genuine Hibernian humor. It was written when the author was endeavoring to make a reputation, and he undoubtedly took more pains with it than he has done with most of the dramas he has produced since he has allowed himself to become a mere hack playwright. The consequence is that it holds the stage with undiminished favor when a large number of the works from the same pen have had their little day of public applause, and have already long since been forgotten.

The performance of *The Colleen Bawn* at the Chesnut last evening was in many respects very excellent, and it was heartily enjoyed by the large audience in attendance. Mr. W. J. Florence in "Myles na Copaleen" had a congenial *role*, which he filled in an eminently satisfactory manner, and Mrs. Florence gave a very spirited and pleasing personation of "Anne Chute." Miss Lily Davenport, with a little more animation, would have made an excellent representative of "Eily O'Connor." The other parts were very fairly sustained.

THE GERMAN OPERA.—The series of seven performances of German opera to be given at the Academy of Music next week will give the music-loving public of this city an opportunity to hear a number of really first-class works executed by a strong company that contains a number of artists who, although they are new here, have won excellent reputations elsewhere. Considering the character of the attractions offered the subscription price of seven dollars for the seven performances is certainly very low, and it ought to ensure crowded houses for the entire week. The operas announced are *Fidelio*, *Tannhauser*, *Merry Wives of Windsor*, *Huguenots*, either *Don Juan* or *The Magic Flute*, *Czar and Zimmerman*, and *Der Freischutz*. The sale of subscription tickets commenced to-day at the music store of F. A. North & Co., No. 1026 Chesnut street. The sale of single seats will commence on Thursday.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's romantic drama of *The Colleen Bawn* will be represented this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Florence in the leading *roles*.

A new play entitled *Inshavogue* is in preparation.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's military dramma of *Ours* will be repeated this evening,

On Monday next a new piece, entitled *Coquettes; or the two Joneses*, will be produced.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's new drama of *The Rapparee* will be performed for the last time this evening and to-morrow.

To-morrow a new comedy-drama by Arthur Halliday, entitled *The Great City; or Life in London*, will be brought out with new scenery, painted in London, which will present views of some of the most striking points in the British metropolis.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a variety performance will be given this evening, for which a great number of attractive features are announced.

ROTHERMEL'S great picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is now on exhibition at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

AT THE CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this evening, when Mons. d'Atalie, "the man with the iron jaw," and Madlle Angela, "the female Samson," will appear.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the new holiday pantomime of *Hush-a-bye-Baby; or Hey Diddle-Diddle*, and other attractions are announced for the performance to be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical entertainment at the Assembly Buildings this evening, when "The Sphynx," "Bobby," the birds, and other wonders will be exhibited.

AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the large and interesting collection of curiosities will be on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. The romantic drama of *Monte Christo* will be represented this evening in the lecture-room.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an entertainment will be given this evening by Amy Lloyd's Female Minstrel Troupe.

PERSONS are requested to state that Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's matinee, announced to be given next Friday at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, will be postponed on account of the illness of Madame Bertha Zittell.

CITY ITEMS.

READ THIS ARTICLE.—Desirous of engaging in another branch of business, I intend closing my present one with all possible despatch. My entire stock of goods, containing every variety of house-furnishing articles, must be disposed of during the next thirty days. Every article will be sold at retail for cash at exact cost. This sale is positive, and, should you need any article in my line, now is the time to select.

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS,
No. 915 MARKET Street.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The great popularity of this safe and efficacious preparation is alone attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of coughs, colds, asthmas, bronchitis, whooping cough, scrofulous humors, and all consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease, when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

IT WORKS TO PERFECTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels—gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Photographs of different sizes of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, from life, can be had at F. Gutekunst's, No. 712 Arch street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

W. F. GEDDES' SONS,
STEAM POWER
BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,
No. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

Having greatly increased our facilities, we are prepared to execute with neatness and despatch every variety of Letter-press and Lithographic Printing at No 724 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

CROSBY—DAVIS.—On Wednesday evening, December 28th, 1870, by Rev. George A. Peltz, THOMAS CROSBY, Esq., to Mrs. ISABELLA L. DAVIS, all of this city.

SAYERS—HARLEY.—On Sunday evening, January 1st, 1871, by the Rev. Father Carter, V. G., Mr. WM. J. SAYERS to Miss MARY A. HARLEY, all of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARTON.—On the 1st instant, DR. J. RHEA BARTON, in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and particular friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral at his late residence, Broad street, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

COLLINGE.—On the 2d instant, JEMIMA A., wife of John T. Collinge, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Vine street, near Fifty-eighth, Twenty-fourth ward, on Thursday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Blockley Baptist Church.

DUVILLARD.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARY JACOBS DUVILLARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of Mrs. Mary H. Bell are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Church. $$$

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on the evening of December 29th, MISS MARTHA DEG., youngest daughter of Jacob M. Johnson, Esq.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, January 3d, at 2 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. P. Michener, No. 1824 North Eleventh street. $$

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

NOTICE.—CITY LOANS MATURING January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The semi-annual interest on City Loans due January 1, 1871, will be paid on and after this date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1 2 3t City Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.
PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the Interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 13, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO., in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, January 9, until which time the transfer book will be closed. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
1 3 7t Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January Interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

12 29 12t JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. Immediately after which an election will take place for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 6t Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,
DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the INSURANCE COMPANY of the ENTERPRISE will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw3t Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24t5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Sec.
January 3, 1871. 1 3 tuths 3t*

OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 221 CHESNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. F. BEETS,
12 31 j6 10 Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At the same time an amendment of the Articles of Association will be submitted for adoption.

12 31 8t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10s5t Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth8t Cashier

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 8th5t Cashier.

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

CITY RAILROADS.

OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this office on which time January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., held for a President and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 8t

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 22, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 fm*

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS C. BUSHNELL,
12 30 10t* Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871 at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4 11

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the UNION IMPROVEMENT AND ELEVATOR COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, Southeast corner of FIFTH and LIBRARY Streets, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

CHARLES S. HINCHMAN,
12 29 31 j7 9 10* Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARONER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S SAVING FUND AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting TO-NIGHT, EIGHTH Street, below Green. Officers for the ensuing year will be nominated. Money to loan.

1t* J. S. BROWN, Secretary.

FOURTH EDITION

THE NEW YORK REGISTRY LAW.

The "Home" Insurance Co. Case.

This Afternoon's Cable Quotations

FROM NEW YORK.

Charge of Arson.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 3.—Police Captain Donohue has arrested Isaac Alexander, clothing merchant, of No. 201 Main street, on the charge of arson, in setting fire to his store, at 4 o'clock this morning. He was insured for $7500. The damage is estimated at $1500. The *Courier* office was damaged by the fire to the amount of $1000.

Shot by a River Thief.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Captain Ivor of the steamer Ashland, lying at the pier by a river street, was shot in the left thigh by a river thief early this morning. The assailant escaped.

Opening of the Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—The Legislature met to-day. The Assembly organized by the election of Democratic candidates.

The Governor's message was transmitted to both houses.

Mr. Tilton and the Brooklyn "Union."

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—It is reported that Theodore Tilton has resigned the editorship of the Brooklyn *Union*.

The Registry Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 3.—Bills were introduced in the Legislature for the annexation of various towns in Westchester county to New York, and for the repeal of the New York Registry law.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Debt Statement.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The debt statement shows a reduction of $2,340,700·95. The coin balance is $107,802,280, including in coin certificates $26,149,000, and the currency balance is $20,284,291.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Home Insurance Company Case.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 3.—Attachments have been issued against the deposit of $35,000 made by the New Haven Home Insurance Company in the State Treasury here.

FROM THE WEST.

Furnace Burned.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 3.—The Westerman Iron Company's furnace, Stockhouse & Co., at Sharon, Pa., was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is from $25,000 to $50,000. Insurance unknown. The fire is still burning.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 3—1·30 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ for money and account. American securities firm. Bonds of 1862, 89¾; of 1865, old, 88¾; of 1867, 88¼. Stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 3—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. Wheat, 10s. 1d.@10s. 6d. for highest grades of No. 1 to lowest grades of No. 2 new red Western spring. Corn, 28s; new Lard, 53s.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 3.—Cotton held firmly; middling upland, 15@15¼c.; low middling, 14¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·50@7·50; do. family, $8@10; Western superfine, $4·87½@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat firm; choice white, $1·75@1·85; fair to prime, $1·45@1·70; prime to choice red, $1·70@1·80; fair to good, $1·40@1·60; common, $1·25@1·35; Ohio and Indiana, $1·40@1·45. Corn firm and scarce; white, 80@82c.; yellow, 75@76c. Oats active at 55@56c. Provisions—A little better feeling, but still very quiet. We quote mess Pork at $20 50; Bacon, rib sides, at 11½c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, 10c. Lard at 12@12¾c. Whisky dull at 92@92½c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1500 bales at 15¾c. Flour a shade firmer; sales of 10,000 barrels State at $5·35@6·65; Ohio at $6·20@6·75; Western at $5·35@7. Wheat quiet but firmer; no sales. Corn firm; sales 27,000 bushels new mixed Western at 77@78c. Oats steady; sales 26,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60@62c. Beef steady. Pork quiet; new mess, $19·25@19·50. Lard steady; steam, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 12¾@12¾c. Whisky quiet at 92¾.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

The Pennsylvania Training School—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the contributors of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-minded Children was held at 1 o'clock this afternoon, at the office of the Secretary, Joseph R. Rhoads, No. 419 Locust street.

Dr. Joshua Ash was called to the chair, and Amos Bonsall acted as Secretary.

The Superintendent's report was presented, and showed the following:—

Number of inmates, Dec. 31, 1869	171
Admitted during 1869	44
Discharged	30
On roll Dec. 31, 1870	185
Of 30 removed there are—	
Deceased	1
Discharged, improved	25
Discharged, not improved	4
Removed and in remunerative employment	3

The inmates, 185 in number, are from States as follows:—

Massachusetts, 1; New York, 1; New Jersey, 28;	
Pennsylvania, 141; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 6; Alabama, 1; District of Columbia, 1; Missouri, 1; Illinois, 1; Oregon, 1.	
Number dependent on State Fund of Penn'a	85
" " " " N. J.	24
" " " " Del.	3
" " on City of Philada. Fund	11
" " on Soldiers' Orphans' Fund	3

The report referred, in fitting terms, to the death of Mr. Waln, the third President of the organization. It contained many suggestions looking to the welfare of the inmates of the school, and these were especially directed to the attention of members of the Legislature.

Speaking of the proportion of the feeble-minded who become self-supporting, the report says:—It is certain that of those who are sent out from institutions of this kind as self-supporting, there are but few individuals who will not always need judicious and considerate guardianship; they lack that judgment or forecast which anticipates and provides for the needs of the future. Of 500 individuals received and trained at this institution, 81 are capable of earning their own support in domestic service, farming, or certain shop employment, under influence of favorable protection; 140 are too uncertain for a real dependence, and yet may be rated as capable of earning a

OUR INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.

The Difficulties and Possibilities of Indian Civilization—The Indian Ring—What is Being Done to Improve the Condition of the Indians.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.

The following items, communicated by a the late new Indian Agents, reveal some of happily bygones to civilization that are now ing letter from removed, whilst the encourag- Lawrence, Kansas, the correspondent of the will interest the Republican *Daily Journal* TELEGRAPH, although the of THE EVENING later news. This issue is at have brought Congress and the tax-payers, fairly before of avaricious contractors, backed by clique ambitious politicians and some unprincipled land jobbers, be any longer allowed to defraud and demoralize the aborigines of this country, to disgrace this nation, to jeopard the lives of our enterprising frontiersmen, and to involve the Government in costly and shameful wars?

This pernicious practice has become so thoroughly incorporated into the political system of our Territories and new States that mere passive abhorrence will not eradicate it. Some of these men, or their accomplices, stir Indians up to commit atrocities that the late Indian policy may be perpetuated.

Let us all rather strive to provide a remedy, instead of expending our righteous indignation against those who are often the mere dupes of men in high position, socially or politically. President Grant is willing to be the leader in this as in former important movements, and if he is properly sustained he will fight it out on the line he has indicated. Two months since, with the sanction of Congress, he relieved the Governors of Territories from being *ex-officio* Indian Superintendents. This eradicates much of the evil, as Indian spoliations have been the life-blood of partisan patronage in Territories and new States.

Very many of the Senators and Representatives already feel greatly relieved, as their constituents can no longer force them to claim patronage that has hitherto so thoroughly demoralized Indian service. One of the new agents thus writes:—"Time and space would fail to give you particulars of the wrongs done to the Chippeways. Every resource which evil ingenuity could suggest has been used to prevent my gaining the confidence of the Indians or carrying out any plans for their benefit. The good intentions of my friends have been misrepresented, and the ruin of my reputation sought. I suppose that no means, however base, will be spared to defeat me by the enemies of the Indians, who have fattened on their wrongs. The Bois Fort Indians have received no portion of their goods. If they come to the agency to get them, the experience of last winter will be repeated. They will be exhausted and starving before they reach home; therefore their goods will, as hitherto, have become the prey of whisky-sellers and other thieves. Those Indians must receive provisions the coming winter, or many will starve. The treaty provides that their payments shall be made *on the reservation*, but this provision has been persistently violated. In August last they were called *two hundred* miles to receive their money annuities, which amount to $3·50 per capita. Four hundred miles travel through a difficult country for $3·50 each! I shall, as soon as I can, devise some means for relief of these Bois Forts, then I will write and ask your aid to get the matter arranged at Washington." He writes more hopefully under the date of December 20th:—"There is surely enough to do to absorb all my time and energies. I closed two whisky shops, and Obegwad has not touched whisky since I saw him first, and he is using his influence and example to discountenance its use by his people. He looks twenty years younger than he did two months ago. I feel much more hopeful than I did when I first came. The Indian character responds so readily to true human impulses as to astonish me. There is hope for this people. I do trust means will be provided to carry out the work as it should be."

A military officer writes thus:—"The policy inaugurated in Indian affairs by the present administration is working favorably, and, from present appearances, there is every assurance that a lasting peace will yet result from it. May God and our Government sustain you in your work of civilizing the Indians."

W. W.

The following is the letter to the Lawrence *Republican State Journal* referred to above:—

OCMULGEE CREEK NATION, December 11, 1870.—Editors *Republican Daily Journal*:—Six years ago this month I took five soldiers and left Fort Gibson on a visit to the old Seminole country, a distance of one hundred and sixty miles from the Arkansas river. Then there was not an Indian family between the Arkansas and Red rivers. War had scattered the people of the Indian Territory, and refugees were living in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. Their homes were desolated, their houses burned, their stock killed, stolen, and destroyed. Cultivated fields were laid waste, their rails burned, and their orchards and gardens were destroyed and grown up to weeds and briers. The war closed, all the tribes resident of this country were invited to send delegations to Fort Smith. They met the commissioners of the Government and formed new treaties of amity and friendship. They immediately set about the work of reconstruction. They sold half of their land to the United States, on which to locate friendly Indians from Kansas and elsewhere. They freed their slaves and made them citizens of their respective tribes. They opened new farms and repaired their old ones. They re-established their schools and reopened their churches.

I venture the assertion that no community in the United States has made more progress in wealth and comfort in the short space of six years than the people of the five tribes that belong to the Indian Territory. They began with nothing. No farming implements, no horses or oxen to farm with, and but little seed to plant. I have seen Indians carrying rails eighty rods to build their fences, and use an axe to plant their corn. As I ride over these beautiful prairies today, and see well-cultivated fields, with abundant crops of corn and wheat, and thousands of cattle and hogs, and sheep and horses, and see their thrifty orchards and good, substantial houses and fences, I am glad to record their progress, and add my testimony that the Indian is susceptible of a degree of civilization, and that, with proper encouragement, in this fruitful country and splendid climate, he can rise to the full stature and dignity of a man.

Sixty-five district schools in the Cherokee country are now in successful operation, fifty in the Creek country, and about the same number in the Choctaw and Chickasaw country, and four in the Seminole Nation. There are three seminaries of learning, where the higher branches of education are taught, all full to overflowing. Good and devoted missionaries are among them, and converts and churches are multiplying.

The Seminoles, numbering only 2000, raised 10,000 bushels of surplus corn this year. In the Territory, more than one-half million bushels of surplus corn have been raised, and real and substantial improvement is seen on every side.

The treaties of 1866 provided that a delegate council of all the tribes resident in the Indian country should be called, to be presided over by the superintendent for this superintendency. For various causes the council has not been called until this year. An appropriation of $1000 was made by Congress last session to defray the expenses of the council and pay the delegates. Superintendent Hoag was charged with the duty of organizing and putting in successful operation this important gathering of the civilized Indians of this country.

How well and orderly deliberations succeeded the intelligent session at Ocmulgee will gladly that meets in daily industry, patience, and earnestly testify. His amply rewarded in the great good that are being accomplished for this interesting people. In the daily intercourse of the delegates of the various tribes, old jealousies are forgotten, old feuds buried, and old hatreds forgiven. Good will and social intercourse are established, and their wants and their wishes are made known to each other.

The council is composed of delegates from the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, Osages, Seminoles, Sac and Foxes, Shawnees, Quapaws, Senecas, Wyandottes, Peorias, and Ottawas, and numbers in all about seventy members. They will legislate upon the subject of the relations of the Indians to the Government, the rendition of criminals escaping from one tribe to another, and the establishment of courts of justice for the Indian Territory. They will also probably agree upon some form of an Indian government, and will frame a constitution to be submitted to the people for ratification. It is expected that this will be in the nature of a State constitution, a supreme court, and representation in Congress. A memorial has already been presented on this subject, and it is expected it will be adopted substantially as I have above indicated. These are about all the subjects that will be brought before this council for deliberation, and it is believed that the council will adjourn within the next few days.

Yesterday three of the President's commissioners, Colonel Campbell, of St. Louis, Mr. Farwell, of Chicago, and Mr. Lang, of Maine, arrived here to attend on the deliberations of the council and lend their advice and counsel to the objects of the convention. To-day the commissioners ably, earnestly, and with much feeling addressed the delegates. They show so much of kindness and disinterested labor for the good of the race that their efforts should be and doubtless are appreciated by the Indians and the country. Possessed of ample means and comfortable homes, they leave all the comforts of civilization for the purpose of showing their brethren of the Indian race the true way to peace and progress. Every good man will rejoice if their efforts shall be crowned with that success their patience and zeal so richly deserve.

G. A. R.

—A Portland paper asserts that a man recently walked into the office of the *Zion's Advocate*, in that pleasant little Maine city, and inquired if Mr. Zion were in.

—Wesley Smead, who founded the Widows' Home in Cincinnati, sent it $5000 recently, on his seventieth birthday, making his total contribution $37,000.

—A stove, used for heating a car by means of hot water, exploded at the Boston and Albany station, in Boston, on Monday afternoon. No person was in the car at the time.

—One of the new members of the Illinois Legislature has declined a free pass on a railroad, and has had all the correspondence published in the newspapers of his district to show how unselfish and patriotic he is.

—A man who has been Governor of Maine "accommodated" a stranger on the cars with $250 the other day, "until he could get a check for $3000 cashed." That ex-Governor has lost his faith in human nature.

—Rev. W. H. H. Murray, of Boston, received a sleigh as a Christmas present from some members of his congregation, and said that he thought such a turnout would be adapted to a 2 35 gait, at least.

—A South Carolina mother, when she found, too late, that her daughter had eloped with a member of the Legislature, seized her trunk at the depot, and asserted her vanishing authority by burning its contents.

—Messrs. E. H. Andrews and E. George, of Syracuse, reported to have been lost in the fire at Richmond on the morning of the 25th inst., are safe, having arrived at home on Tuesday morning. They were guests in the Spotswood Hotel, and very narrowly escaped.

—The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* apologized to its readers on Monday morning for presenting them with a half sheet, its printing establishment having suffered seriously from fire during the night preceding. The *Democrat* quietly remarked that the "press was run until the belting was burned by the fire."

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J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

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COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS CIRCULAR LETTERS,

The latter available in any part of the world.

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Gold on Deposit,

And to allow 4 per cent. thereon.

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THE NEW MASONIC

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Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

Interest Payable March and September.

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

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Make Collections on all points.

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Would invite attention to their large stock of

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Of American and foreign makers.

DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.

LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.

Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.

Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.

Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw3

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Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.
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Safe Home Investment

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Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

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THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

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First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9% per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.

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Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

FREE OF ALL TAXES,

At 85, and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

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NEW 7'30 GOLD LOAN

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the Road, it thus amply provides for their full and prompt payment by an unreserved grant of land, the most valuable ever conferred upon a great national improvement.

THE MORTGAGE.—The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. They will directly and permanently represent the interests of the First Mortgage bondholders, and are required to see that the *proceeds of land sales* are used in *purchasing and cancelling the bonds of the Company*, if they can be bought before maturity at not more than 10 per cent. premium; otherwise the Trustees are to invest the proceeds of land sales in United States Bonds or Real Estate Mortgages for the further security of Northern Pacific bondholders. Also, that they have at all times in their control, as security, at least 500 acres of average land to every $1000 of outstanding first mortgage bonds, besides the railroad itself and all its equipments and franchises.

PROFITABLENESS.—Of course nothing can be safer than the bonds of the United States, but as the Government is no longer a borrower, and as the Nation's present work is not that of preserving its existence, but that of DEVELOPING A CONTINENT, we remind those who desire to increase their income and obtain a more permanent investment, while still having a perfectly reliable security, that:—

United States 5-20s at their average premium yield the present purchaser less than 5½ per cent. yearly interest. Should they be redeemed in five really pay only 4¾ per cent. currency. If payments be resumed, they would only 1½ per cent. as the present premium would meanwhile be sunk.

Northern Pacific 7-30s selling at par in currency yield the investor 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest absolutely for thirty years *free from United States tax*. $100 currency invested now in United States 5-20s will yield per year in gold, say $62. $100 currency invested now in Northern Pacific 7-30s will yield per year in gold $80 30. Here is a difference *in annual income* of nearly *one-third*, besides a difference of 7 to 10 per cent. in principal, when both classes of bonds are redeemed.

THE ROAD NOW BUILDING.—Work was begun in July last on the eastern portion of the line, and the money provided, by the sale to stockholders of some six millions of the Company's bonds, to build and equip the road from Lake Superior across Minnesota to the Red River of the North—233 miles. The grading on this division is now well advanced, the iron is being rapidly laid, several thousand men are at work on the line, and about the first of August next this important section of the road will be in full operation. In the meantime orders have been sent to the Pacific coast for the commencement of the work on the western end in early Spring, and thereafter the work will be pushed, both eastward and westward, with as much speed as may be consistent with solidity and a wise economy.

RECEIVABLE FOR LANDS.—These bonds will be at all times receivable, at 1·10, in payment for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

BONDS EXCHANGEABLE.—The registered bonds can be exchanged at any time for coupons, the coupons for registered, and both these can be exchanged for others, payable, principal and interest, at any of the principal financial centres of Europe, in the coin of the various European countries.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these, can do so with any of our agents, who will allow the highest current price for all marketable securities.

Those living in localities remote from banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

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FISCAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO.

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A LEGAL INVESTMENT

FOR

Trustees, Executors and Administrators.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$2,000,000

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Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s

GENERAL MORTGAGE

Six Per Cent. Bonds at 95

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1m

Wilmington and Reading

RAILROAD

Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

FREE OF TAXES.

We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company

AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST

For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of

$1000s, $500s, and 100s.

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

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No. 36 South THIRD Street,

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PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,

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Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

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COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

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HARRISSON GRAMBO,

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.

COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.

REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. [8 27 6m

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Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.* PHILA. & N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds, Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

FURS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

HENRY RASKE,

HAVING REMOVED TO

NO. 830 ARCH STREET,

Now offers great inducements in

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,

IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,

AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.

OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.

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COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
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THE NINTH CENSUS.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The Official Returns of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska—The Progress Made by these States.

The complete official returns of the census in seven of the Western States are published, and we give below the result, compared with the past population of each State.

OHIO.

The revised returns of Ohio show a population of 2,663,681, an increase since 1860 of 324,179, or 13·86 per cent. The progress of the population of this State since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1800	45,365	....	....
1810	230,760	185,395	408·67
1820	581,434	350,674	151·96
1830	937,903	356,469	61·31
1840	1,519,467	581,564	62 01
1850	1,980,329	460,862	30·33
1860	2,339,502	359,173	18·14
1870	2,663,681	324,179	13·86

Ohio still retains its position as the third State in the Union in population, being exceeded, as in 1860, by New York and Pennsylvania only. Illinois presses hard upon it, however, and in another decade it will lose its relative rank.

The increase of population in the two principal cities of the State is shown in the following:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Cincinnati	115,455	161,044	216,900
Increase	....	45,609	57,856
Percentage	....	39·52	35·94
Cleveland	17,034	43,417	93,018
Increase	....	26,383	49,601
Percentage	....	154·88	114·24

Cincinnati had a population in 1830 of 24,831, and in 1840 of 46,338.

INDIANA.

The returns of Indiana show a population of 1,655,675, an increase since 1860 of 305,247, or 22·60 per cent. The progress of this State in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1800	4,875	....	....
1810	24,520	19,645	402·97
1820	147,178	122,658	500 24
1830	343,031	195,853	133·07
1840	685,866	342,835	99·94
1850	988,416	302,550	44·11
1860	1,350,428	362,012	36·62
1870	1,655,675	305,247	22·60

There are seven cities in Indiana having a population above 10,000. The progress made by them is shown in the following:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Indianapolis	8091	18,611	41,603
Increase	....	10,520	22,992
Percentage	....	130·02	123·54
Evansville	3235	11,484	21,830
Increase	....	8 249	10,346
Percentage	....	254·99	90·09
Fort Wayne	4282	10,388	17,756
Terre Haute	4951	8,594	17,105
New Albany	9895	12,647	15,205
Lafayette	6129	9,387	14,812
Madison	8012	8,136	10,759

Indiana ranked as the sixth State in population in 1860, being exceeded by New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Virginia. The formation of West Virginia out of a portion of Virginia will throw four or five States ahead of it; but Missouri becomes the fifth in order, and Indiana retains its old position as the sixth.

ILLINOIS.

The complete official returns of Illinois show a population of 2,529,410, an increase since 1860 of 817,459, or 47·75 per cent. This is about 40,000 less than was first reported; but the increase since 1860 has been sufficiently large to enable Illinois to retain its rank as the fourth State in the Union in population, being exceeded now, as in 1860, by New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio only. In 1850, it held the eleventh position. Its progress in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1810	12,282	....	....
1820	55,162	42,880	349·03
1830	157,445	102,283	185·17
1840	476,183	318,738	202·44
1850	851,470	375,987	78·81
1860	1,711,951	860,481	101·06
1870	2,529,410	817,459	47·75

The wonderful progress of Chicago is shown in the following:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Chicago	29,963	109,260	348,799
Increase	....	79,297	239,449
Percentage	....	264·65	219·15

Cook county, in which Chicago is situated, has a population of 350,236, against 144,954 in 1860, the limits of the city having since been extended so as to embrace all the thickly-populated portions of the county.

MICHIGAN.

The complete official returns of Michigan show a population of 1,183,511, an increase since 1860 of 434,398, or 57·99 per cent. The progress of the State in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1810	4,762	....	....
1820	8,896	4,134	86·81
1830	31,639	22,743	255·65
1840	212,267	180,628	570·99
1850	397,654	185,387	87·34
1860	749,113	351,459	88·38
1870	1,183,511	434,398	57·99

The increase of 570·09 per cent. shown by Michigan between 1830 and 1840 has never been exceeded in any State save Wisconsin, which showed an increase of 886·88 between 1840 and 1850, and Minnesota, which showed an increase of 2760·87 per cent. between 1850 and 1860.

In 1830 Detroit had a population of only 2222. In 1840 it had increased to 9102. Since then it has progressed as follows:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Detroit	21,019	45,619	79,601
Increase	....	24,600	33,982
Percentage	....	117·04	74·49

WISCONSIN.

The complete official returns of Wisconsin show a population of 1,051,120, an increase since 1860 of 275,239, or 35·47 per cent. By the State census, the population in 1865 was 857,511, which places the increase in the last five years at 193,609. The progress of the State in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1840	30,945	....	....
1850	305,391	274,446	886·83
1860	775,881	470,490	154·06
1870	1,051,120	275,239	35·47

Wisconsin contains four cities with populations over 9000, as follows:—

	1850.	1860.	1870.
Milwaukee	20,061	45,246	71,464
Increase	....	25,185	26,218
Percentage	....	125·54	57·95
Fond du Lac	2,014	6,450	12,771
Oshkosh	....	6,086	12,075
Madison	1,871	6,611	9,174

IOWA.

The complete official returns of Iowa show a population of 1,182,933, an increase since 1860 of 507,985, or 75·26 per cent. The population has progressed as follows since the first enumeration:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1840	43,112	....	....
1850	192,214	149,102	345·85
1860	674,948	482,734	251·14
1870	1,182,933	507,985	75·26

NEBRASKA.

The first census of Nebraska was that taken in 1860, and the returns of the recent census present the following comparisons with the population in that year:—

Population in 1860	28,841
" 1870	116,883
Increase in ten years	88,047
Percentage of increase	305·28

Omaha, which had a population of 1883 in 1860, has a population at present of 14,147, and Nebraska City, with 1922 in 1860, has now 6083.

THE FASHIONS.

The Toilettes for the New Year—What our Belles will Wear.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following items in regard to the fashions for the new year:—

Costumes need no longer be *en suite*, but are worn in two or three well contrasting colors, as russet brown and the dull green of decaying leaves in Cashmere. These contrasting tints must harmonize always with the season, avoiding the bright coloring of summer or spring. There is a passion for embroidery in silks, braiding, and beads. Elaborate designs are stamped upon French Cashmere, braided, and dotted with cut jet beads. Casbmere costumes are excessively decorated, not only with this braiding, but with very elegant and ornate gimp, so exquisitely manufactured as to resemble the antique fretwork of some Gothic chancel. This is especially fine, in effect, upon velvet and heavy silk. A superb black Casbmere paletot, or Polonaise made exceedingly full, was trimmed with broad, jet-dotted, gimp and white thread lace, draped in heavy folds over black silk.

Notwithstanding the admixture of colors, and different shades of one color, black is after all the favorite style. Very elegant silks are trimmed with velvet. A delicate emerald silk was ornamented with a velvet flounce of the same tint, nearly a quarter of a yard deep; these flounces must be rather scanty, either in gathers or side plaits. For evening dresses, trains of excessive length are no longer worn; the half train is much more fashionable. The court train is regarded by many with partiality, partly upon the score of economy, partly through grace. It is not necessary to have the under-skirt entirely of silk, as the back breadths, which are covered by the train, can be made of cambric. A new and pretty style for the corsage is pointed before and formed into a deep, narrow basque behind. This is particularly becoming to one who rejoices in a superabundance of flesh.

The toilettes for New Year's day are receiving unusual attention. A very elegant black silk toilette will be composed of a magnificent black lace shawl, draped as a tunic, according to a late fashion of the Princess de Metternich, looped with blue ribbons, low corsage, with cape and bertha of black lace caught up with blue; this will be worn by a beautiful blonde, with jewelry of turquoise and diamonds. For young ladies nothing is preparing more charming than delicate silks of pale blue, rose pink, or more quiet gray, with over-dresses of white muslin, or the reverse: dresses of muslin, with satin and light silks in over-skirts. Heavily-brocaded silks are revived. Very good silks, of which there seems to be a superabundance, can be purchased at much lower rates than for many years. A lady writing home a few days before leaving Paris noticed $5 silks marked in the store windows at 40 cents a yard. This accounts for the cheapness and quantity of that material. Ruffles and flounces should lap over each other, in place of being divided by trimmings placed between them, as heretofore. In tarlatan, muslin, and light soft silks the skirts can be ruffled to the waist, bias and gathered with great fulness.

Among the newest things are double tunics of different material. Basques are far more becoming to the back if opened to the waist, permitting the loops and bows forming the sash to be seen, as long sash ends are no longer worn. Little sleeveless jackets of velvet cashmere, or silk sare made to wear over thin white dresses. Opera cloaks are masses of braiding in gold and embroidery. For the graceful creations of orange blossoms and point lace are wraps of white silk lined through with snowy down. Ermine still continues an adjunct of an elegant toilette. Mink and sable are not quite so fashionable as formerly, caprice taking the lead in seal-skin jackets. Last season Astrakhan was the rage. Alaska sables are much worn and liked. Petite boas take the place of collars, are more comfortable as well as more becoming—collars giving a high-shouldered, short-necked appearance. Handsome dark mink has not decreased in value, and is preferred by many of our substantial people who are indifferent to the caprices of fashion.

Necklaces are as indispensable with the toilette as a regular set of jewelry. The last novelty is the snake or cable chain, clasping around the throat, made of the yellow gold so fashionable at present. Lockets and crosses as pendants, enamelled, or with concave centre, in which is the monogram. Large oval lockets, merely as ornamental pendants, are studded with turquoise, or with tiny flowers in diamonds. Cameos are very fashionable. Pale Roman gold in ear-rings and pin and the dark red gold are extremely artistic and unique in design. Long ear-rings, very nearly touching the shoulder, are equally fashionable as hoops, in which hang suspended a golden ball, either chased or studded with precious stones. Bracelets are excessively broad and heavy, the band ornamented with a cluster in turquoise, or cameo in emerald or opal. Sleeve-buttons, cut in cameo of jasper, sardonyx, or emerald, range in price from $40 to $500.

Yet another novelty is a superbly gilt belting or ribbon, which, like the ceinture of Venus, gives beauty and grace to even an imperfect form. The fastening is new in style, and can readily be adapted to the figure. Sashes are fast becoming obsolete. Morning wrappers are also consigned to oblivion. In their place is worn the long basque Polonaise and skirt, made of the same material, trimmed with bias bands of silk or velvet; sometimes the bands are quilted; if black, quilted and stitched with silk the color of the dress. Jackets are universally worn for the house, and warmly lined for the street, to be worn under the outside garment.

We would mildly counsel women not always to be dressed as if going to a feast. Plain saintz can command respect on certain occasions where silken attire and jewels would excite disgust. Taste and tact, managing and concealing defects with the ready mobility of a well cultivated mind, will always create a beautiful and well-dressed woman, over whom fashion casts a halo—

"As clouds from yonder sun receive
A deep and mellow dye."

For mourning, just now every degree or modification of grief combined is beautifully modified; and for those whom conventionality compels outward grief, with which the heart has nothing to do, it is consoling to know that the becoming is made decidedly a study. Fancy a charming bonnet of lavender and a spray of drooping *immortelles* slightly tinged with decay; strings the color of a nightingale's sigh. Such a hat requires only a modicum of grief and the least dash of tender pensiveness. Extravagance and careless expenditure in outlay are the signs of the times. To quote from *The Lady's Mite:* "A woman of the present day must have three or four hundred a year for pin money, if she be not a disgrace to her friends in gloves and bonnets, and she must ride a £300 hack if she wants to escape being trampled upon by her dearest friends; and she will find herself a perfect outcast unless she has a box in a good position at one of the opera houses."

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·25 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·56 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 5·30, and 6 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horserstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 9 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 6·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M. Sundays at 5·20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 6·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.
10 5

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia:—

Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·20 P. M. Sundays at 5·20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M. 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom.	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accomm.	4·00	Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·35 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·30 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·20, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·20 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·20, 6·15, 9·30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A. M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·40 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·30 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·22, and 6·50 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

2·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 10 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6·55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CENTRAL PRESBYTERY.

The Meeting of the Presbytery of Philadelphia Central This Morning — General Business Transacted.

The Presbytery of Philadelphia Central met this morning at 10 o'clock for the regular stated meeting, in the First Presbyterian Church of Kensington, on Girard avenue, near Hanover street, Rev. Dr. Musgrave in the chair.

After the opening devotional exercises, the roll was called, and a quorum being present, an election was entered into for Moderator. Rev. Mr. Taylor was unanimously elected, he being the next in the order of ordination.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, after several unimportant alterations had been made.

A communication from the Moderator of the Presbytery of Halifax, N. S., relative to Rev. Mr. Gordon of that presbytery, who had received a call from the Richmond Presbyterian Church of this city, The call was respectfully declined on behalf of Mr. Gordon.

Rev. Dr. Musgrave and Rev. Mr. Wirt were appointed a committee to prepare a special minute on the subject of the death of Rev. Mr. Umstead.

A report was received from the Committee on the First German Church, and the committee continued.

The Committee on the Trinity Church made a lengthy report. The indebtedness of the church was shown to be $8586.

The report states that the present Board of Trustees of Trinity Church have done all in their power to reduce the indebtedness. The church is a very benevolent one in proportion to its means.

It stood fifth on the list of contributors reported to the General Assembly, and there is not a communicant who has an income of more than sixty dollars a month. The report recommends that the church is very deserving in every particular, and that the presbytery should recommend the church to the other churches of Philadelphia for the material aid of $10,000. The church is situated in a destitute neighborhood where it is much needed. If it had the debt removed it could be very useful. If aid is not given, the church will certainly be sold by the Sheriff to meet the demands of a judgment note which is part of the indebtedness.

It was objected that the mortgage and ground-rent should not have been included in the debt statement, as they could remain, and the money be raised by the church itself in the future. If the immediate wants were met, that is all that is needed at present.

The report was received and was discussed at some length.

The pastor of the church made a statement. He said that the condition of the church in the past is not the present condition. In the past there was much wealth in the region, but now the region is becoming manufacturing, and a class of people are taking possession of it who earn their livelihood mostly in the factories. If the ground-rent and mortgage remain, they cannot be removed as easily in the future as they could have been in the past.

The people are poor but substantial. Plenty of people can be gathered in. Many more would come if the debt was not hanging over the church. If it had a chance to grow, it would grow immensely. There is not a church of any sort within a mile, and the population of the neighborhood is growing rapidly.

The people promise to carry on the church if they are helped. To do this they will have to work just as hard as it is possible for them to work without having any interest money to pay besides. If it can be done, raise the whole debt, or if it cannot be done, make the trial at least.

An amendment was offered to the report, recommending the church to the Presbyterian Alliance for material aid to the amount of $8000.

The matter was finally referred to the Alliance without specifying the amount.

THE FIRE COMMISSION.

Meeting of the Commissioners of the Paid Fire Department — Their Organization — Jacob Loudenslager Elected Permanent President — Drawing for Terms of Office.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of the city of Philadelphia met for the first time for organization at 10 o'clock this morning, in the room of the Police Committee, at Fifth and Chesnut streets.

On motion, Joseph R. Lyndall occupied the chair temporarily, and John G. Butler acted as Secretary.

Mayor Fox at this moment appeared, and tendered his office for the meeting of the board.

His Honor suggested that the law creating the paid Fire Department requires the meetings of the board to be open to the public, and that the preliminary meeting will have a powerful effect on the ultimate success of the operations of the new department.

The members coincided with the views expressed by the Mayor, and the board retired for private consultation previous to the meeting in the Mayor's office.

At 11 o'clock the board reassembled. The same officers presided.

Mr. Plumly nominated Mr. Jacob Loudenslager as permanent President of the board.

Mr. Loudenslager was unanimously elected, and on taking the chair thanked the board for this evidence of its favor in choosing him as its presiding officer. He fully appreciated the duties required of the directing officers of the new department, and he counselled a rigid and almost military discipline in the management of the new department. He hoped that harmony and unity would prevail, and he felt satisfied that such would be the case in the direction of such an important department of this city.

The members then proceeded to draw for their terms of office.

Messrs. Lyndall, Plumly, and Lawrence, it was found, were the officers for the short term, viz., two years. The term of office of the remaining members of the board is four years.

Several communications were received, but, on motion, they were laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Lawrence offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Chief Engineer be and is hereby instructed to report forthwith to the commission the present available force of the Fire Department and the condition of the same.

Mr. McCully offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed from this commission to advertise in three daily papers for proposals for the lease and purchase of apparatus for the extinguishment of fires, and also for membership of the department.

The Chair appointed Messrs. McCully, Butler, and Porter to constitute the committee, after which the board adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A Testimonial.—The members of "The Vocal Union," one of the best of our amateur singing societies, presented their leader, Mr. William Wolseiffer, last evening, with a handsome gold watch, as a token of their appreciation of his services to the society and to the cause of good music. The presentation took place at the rooms of "The Vocal Union," No. 1606 Master street, and was made by Mr. G. B. Hilliard, President of the society. It was a pleasant occasion for those who had the good fortune to be present.

The Shelter of Poverty.—Forty-seven hundred homeless human beings have been granted lodgings in the Third District Station House during the month of December, an average of over 150 per night. The amount of misery these figures exhibit is frightful to contemplate. Black and white, the bummer, the shelterless lonest poor man and woman, and little children have no better refuge from the bitter winter air than the cellar of a station house, where warmth alone is their reward, as rest, huddled and comfortless, is unknown.

Disorderly House.—A party of blacks and whites, outraging decency by each sex being clad in the dress of the other, organized a pandemonium last night at No. 710 Minster street. The police made a descent upon the house, and men and women (if those creatures can be called men whose offense it is a crime to name) were arrested and taken before Alderman Morgow, who held the whole party to keep the peace.

Assignment in Bankruptcy.—Ezra Bertolet, Esq., No. 420 Walnut street, has been appointed assignee, by the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, of the Philadelphia Brick Machine Company, of the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, a corporation within said district, which has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.

THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

Meeting and Organization of the Board of Managers.

At 11 o'clock this morning the Board of Managers of the House of Correction, namely, Messrs. A. H. Franciscus, William F. Smith, Thomas A. Barlow, Samuel Kilpatrick, Samuel Leonard, Samuel C. Willits, John Fry, William A. Duff, Hon John Robbins, Jr., and William M. Wilson met, in Common Council Chamber for the purpose of organization, as provided for in the ordinance of Councils creating the board. Thomas A. Barlow, Esq., was chosen President, and Mr. William A. Duff was appointed Secretary.

The ordinance creating the board, and the act of Assembly relative to the subject, were read by the Secretary, after which the certificates of election of the members were received and read.

On motion of Mr. Willits Mr. A. H. Franciscus was unanimously elected President of the Board for one year from date.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Franciscus made a brief address, in which he spoke of the necessity of a House of Correction in this city, and the importance of the duties devolving upon the members of the board. The house was now in course of erection, and before this year rolls around a portion of it will be ready for occupancy. Its success, said Mr. Franciscus, depends upon the action of this body.

On motion of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Wm. A. Duffy was elected Secretary for the present.

Mr. Franciscus thought that the board should have additional legislation. In Pittsburg the House of Correction was supported by a tax levied upon tavern-keepers. He was in favor of a tax of this character in Philadelphia, and the Legislature should be asked to authorize the levying of such a tax.

Mr. Smith said that the act of Assembly was deficient in many respects, and additional legislation was needed. The question of compulsory education was now agitating the Board of Public Education, and it was an established fact that there are some twenty thousand children in this city who do not attend school. A majority of them are children of habitual drunkards, and he thought some provision should be made for them in the House of Reformation. Mr. Smith made a number of good suggestions which he said ought to be incorporated in the bill. Some of the vagrants in the city should be taken up and made to work on the new House of Correction, and thus save expense to the city.

The subject of preparing rules and making application to the Legislature for additional law was referred to the Committee of the Whole, to be considered at a future meeting.

Mr. Willits moved for the appointment of a committee of three to take charge of such property as is not at present used by the contractor. Agreed to.

The chair appointed Messrs. Willits, Barlow, and Fry the committee.

Mr. Franciscus suggested that some legislation should be asked for with a view to the removal of the Almshouse and County Prison to the locality in which the House of Correction is now being reared.

Mr. Smith thought that the Eastern Penitentiary should also be removed outside of the city limits. This will be economy in the end, for by the removal of this institution improvements will commence in that section of the city, and the city will reap a benefit. If the plot of ground on which the Penitentiary is built was covered by dwellings, the city would realize at least $150,000 from taxes.

The drawings for terms of office was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:—

For one year, Samuel Leonard and William M. Wilson.

For two years, William F. Smith and William A. Duffy.

For three years, Samuel Kilpatrick and Hon. John Robbins, Jr.

For four years, A. H. Franciscus and Samuel C. Willits.

For five years, Thomas A. Barlow and John Fry.

On motion, the board adjourned to meet on Saturday next to visit the grounds.

UNDER THE HAMMER.

Properties Sold by the Sheriff Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the old Quarter Sessions Court-room, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, Sheriff Leeds sold a long list of properties at auction. The following are the most important, with the prices brought:—

Two-and-a-half-story frame house and lot N. E. side Ridge turnpike road, Twenty-eighth ward, 60 feet front, 100 feet deep, $1500.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Almond street, 257 feet east of Otis street, 14 feet front, 54 feet deep, $1500.

Three-story brick house and lot north side Almond street, 327 feet east of Otis street, 14 feet front, 54 feet deep, $1550.

Three-story brick house and lot, northwest side of Richmond street, 268 feet 6½ inches southwest of Clearfield street, 40 feet front, 100 feet deep, $2000.

Two-story and attic brick house and lot east side of Franklin street, 442 feet 1 inch north of Diamond street, 14 feet 2 inches in front, 65 feet deep, $2000.

Two-story and attic brick house and lot, east side of Franklin street, 427 feet 11 inches north of Diamond, 14 feet 2 inches in front, 65 feet deep, $2000.

Three story brick house and lot, east side Twenty-second street, 3d feet 3 inches on North Morris street, 27 feet 9 inches front, 100 feet deep, $5650.

Four-story brick house and lot, north side of Filbert street, 88 feet east of Eleventh street, 16 feet front, 80 feet deep, $3900.

Two-story rough-cast house and lot, south side Market street, 80 feet east of Twenty-seventh street, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep, subject to ground rent of $25, $1500.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side Carpenter street, 70 feet west of Fifteenth street, 19 feet 1½ inches front, 70 feet deep, subject to a ground rent of $127, $1519.

Three-story brick store and house and lot, east side of Second street, 40 feet north of South street, 20 feet front, 100 feet deep, $3100.

Four three-story brick tavern and lot, northwest corner of Master and Mervine streets, 18 feet 4 inches front, 51 feet deep, ground rent of $34 34, $1725.

Three-story brick house, also three-story brick house on rear end and lot, east side of Tenth street, 116 feet north of Master street, 16 feet front, 74 feet deep, ground rent of $48, $2700.

Eight two-story brick houses, three of them with mansard roofs, on west side of Franklin street, north of Diamond, and lots each 14 feet 2 inches by 70 feet, each $2250.

Four-story brick brewery, two two-story brick houses on Third street, three-story brick house on Charlotte street, four three-story brick houses on the cartway of premises, two-story brick house and brick stable in yard of brewery, and lot, west side of Third street, between Beaver and Culvert streets, 44 feet 4½ inches front, 185 feet deep, $10,350.

Brick house and lot, south side of Sansom street, 180 east of Eighth, 18 feet front, 94 feet 6 inches deep, $7000.

House and lot, south side of Spring Garden street, 273 feet 8 inches west to Nineteenth street, 25 feet front, 105 feet 8 inches deep, $7000.

Three-story brick mill and lot, on west side of Germantown road, north of Susquehanna avenue, 17 by 62 feet, $2000.

House and lot, east side Park avenue, 215 feet 10 inches north of Columbia avenue, 19 feet 7 inches front, 78 feet deep. Mortgage $4000. $2500.

Two houses or stores and lot, south of side Chesnut street, 136 feet 2 inches west of Tenth street, 45 feet front, 255 feet deep, north 6 feet 7¼ inches, subject to the right of way and conditions in deed, $51,100.

Three-story brick house and lot west side Second street, 37 feet north Oxford street, 18 feet front, 121 feet 9 inches deep. Ground rent, $49 50. $1600.

Lot north side of Wallace street, 207 feet 1 inch east of Sixteenth street, 17 feet 11½ inches front, 110 feet deep, $2200.

Four-story brick house and lot, east side of Broad street, 140 feet south of Girard avenue, 20 feet front, 160 feet deep, $3600.

Three-story brick house, three-story brick stable, and lot, southeast side of Richmond street, 194 feet northeast of Hanover street, 18 feet 5 inches in front, 78 feet 5 inches deep, then narrowing to 17 feet 5 inches, with a further depth of 78 feet 5 inches, $3800.

Brick house and lot, east side of Twelfth street, 16 feet south of Camilla street, 16 feet front, 73 feet deep, $2800.

Brick house and lot, east side of Twelfth street, 32 feet south of Camilla street, 15 feet 7 inches front, 73 feet deep, $2700.

Lot southwest side of Lancaster avenue, 132 feet east of Thirty-seventh street, 19 feet front, 100 feet deep, $3500.

Lot southeast corner of Minor and Pratt streets, 168 feet 9½ inches in Pratt, thence east 68 feet 1½ inches, north 157 feet 9½ inches, west 92 feet 6½ inches, $1500.

Three-story brick house, with brown-stone front, Mansard roof, and lot north side of Spring Garden street, 53 feet 10 inches east of Nineteenth street, 24 feet front, 110 feet 11 inches deep, $13,200.

Lot south side of Wharton street, 55 feet east of Nineteenth street, 16 feet front, 73 feet deep, $280.

Accidents.—Mrs. Loudenslager yesterday fell on the ice at Canton and Buttonwood streets and broke her leg.

Joseph Hill, a lad residing at No. 520 N. Third street, from the same cause fell at Third and Green streets, and also broke a leg.

Sneak Thief.—George Wilson was arrested last evening at Eighth and Market streets for having helped himself to a pair of boots from the front of a store in that vicinity without the consent of the owner.

THE EPISCOPAL HOSPITAL.

The Annual Meeting of the Contributors—Election of Managers and the Annual Report.

The twentieth annual meeting of the contributors to the Hospital of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Philadelphia was held at noon to-day in the rooms, No. 708 Walnut street.

Dr. Caspar Morris was called upon to preside, and Dr. J. A. Childs Secretary.

The annual report of the managers was read. It is a voluminous document, and an abstract of the same is here presented.

The managers say:—We have reason for congratulation in the general condition of the hospital, as well as in some of the arrangements which have been recently effected; and among the sources of encouragement there is especial reason for gratification in the timely and handsome contributions.

During the year the wards of the hospital have been constantly full, and the demands from all parts of a now populous neighborhood and those more distant portions of our city is continually extending, yet there is no promise of the early erection of the wing and corridor to complete the hospital, and thus double its capacity.

During the past year 952 patients were admitted to the institution, of which number 718 were men, 234 women, and 112 were under eighteen years of age. The whole number of all classes of patients treated in the dispensary was 7343, the daily average having been about 70 persons.

Early in the year the Children's Ward was endowed with a donation of $2000 from J. I. Clarke Hare, with a memorial bed in memory of a deceased child, John M. C. Hare, Jr. A legacy of $10 000 was also received from the late Mrs. William Bucknell.

The largest donation of the past year was the sum of $18,000 received from Mr. John Welsh to balance the account of the Committee of Arrangements and Building.

The current expenses of the Hospital for the year just passed were $37,096 94. The funds received from patients amounted to $5135 60.

The permanent endowment fund has been increased by $26,000 during the year, and the fund may now be rated at $260,000.

The managers, in conclusion, extend their cordial greetings to the ladies of the Bishop Potter Memorial House and other ladies who have been actively engaged in missionary work.

A motion was passed relative to the printing of the managers' report.

The following members of the board were elected to serve for the ensuing three years:—

Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Daniel S. Miller, D. D., Caspar Morris, M. D., Hon. George M. Stroud, George Blight, Esq., William R. Lejee, Esq., George Whitney, Esq., and Dr. E. F. Rivinus.

The other members of the Board of Managers are as follows:—Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D., Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, John Bohlen, Wilson C. Swann, M. D., Edward Hartshorne, M. D., John Welsh, William G. Thomas, Rev. B Watson, D. D., Rev. E. A. Hoffman, D. D., Rev. Thomas F. Davies, John C. Cresson, Joseph A. Clay, Edward H Trotter, John Ashhurst, B. G. Godfrey.

Treasurer, George L. Harrison.

Secretary, Rev. J. A. Childs, D. D.

A resolution was then passed recommending the establishment of a fund of $10,000 for the endowment of one or more of the private rooms for the benefit of clergymen requiring medical and surgical treatment.

The meeting, after transacting some other business of no public importance, then adjourned.

FATHER DUNN.

Anniversary of his Death—Solemn Services at St. John's Church.

This morning St. John's Catholic Church, on Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, was filled by a large congregation, assembled on the occasion of the anniversary services for the repose of the soul of the late John P. Dunn, former pastor of the church, and the most eloquent divine, probably, ever attached to the Diocese of Philadelphia.

The 28th of December was the anniversary of his death, and the services would have taken place on that day but for a rule of the Catholic Church prohibiting requiem masses from being celebrated within the octave of the Nativity, excepting where the body is actually present.

The entire altar and sanctuary of St. John's were shrouded in deep mourning, and in the middle aisle was a shrouded coffin, having around it many burning tapers. No office for the dead was recited, but the services commenced at 10 o'clock by the celebration of a Solemn Mass of Requiem by Rev. P. R. O'Reilly, the successor of Father Dunn in the pastorate at St. John's.

He was assisted by Rev. John Fitzmaurice, pastor of St. Agatha's Church, West Philadelphia, as Deacon; Rev. M. Hennessy, of St. Theresa's, Sub-deacon; and Rev. James J. Fitzmaurice, of St. John's, Master of Ceremonies.

A grand requiem was sung by the choir under the direction of Thomas E. Harkins, and in addition the "Qui Tollis Peccata Mundi," from the *Messe Solennelle* of Rossini, was given with fine effect by Miss Kate Elshon, soprano, and Madame Rattay, contralto. Mr. W. A. Newland presided at the organ, and the service was very solemn and impressive.

There were quite a number of clergymen in the sanctuary, amongst them being Very Rev. M. A. Walsh, V. G., of St. Michael's, Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, of St. Philip's, Rev. P. Maher, of Norristown, Rev. John Kelly, of St. Malachy's, Rev. Hugh Lane, of St. Teresa's, Rev. Richard Kinahan, of Conshohocken, Rev. Thomas Kieran, of St. Anne's, Rev. William Egan, of the Annunciation, and others.

No sermon was preached on the occasion, the exercises consisting simply of the Solemn Requiem Mass. The many old and warm friends of Father Dunn were present in large numbers and though he is dead, his memory still lives fresh.

Good News for Holders of City Loans—A Needed Reform.—The holders of certificates of city loans have hitherto been compelled to wait from two to three weeks after the first of the year before their certificates were ready for delivery. City Controller Hancock has signed all that have been transferred during the month of December, and they now await their owners. This despatch is not only grateful to the holders of the loans, but creditable to the business energy of the Controller.

Theft of a Shawl.—George W. Smith and John Gallagher was yesterday arrested for an assault and battery committed near Seventh and Bainbridge streets, and stealing a shawl from a shop in that delectable vicinity. They were committed this morning by Alderman Collins in default of $600 bail each to answer.

A Countenance Beautified.—James Bellen, a German, coming in contact with James Carr, of pugnacious proclivities, at No. 1637 Amboy street, last evening, was painfully astonished by having his nose smashed by Carr. Alderman Massey for this outrage upon the Teuton held the offender to bail.

Organized.—The Board of Directors of the Ninth School Section met last evening for organization, and elected by acclamation the following officers:—President, Colonel Sam B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D.; Secretary, James Freeborn, Esq.

Close of the German Fair.—The German Fair closed last night, after having achieved a perfect success. We are gratified to inform our readers that over $25,000 has been netted by this noble charity.

Soup Societies.—The Spring Garden Soup Society commenced the distribution of soup to the poor this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The Kensington Soup House, No. 1036 Crease street, also opened this morning for the distribution of soup.

Terrible Fall.—John Haley, a workman in the employ of the Messrs. Lennig, at Bridesburg, yesterday, while engaged in repairing the roof of one of their buildings, fell a distance of fifty feet, breaking his shoulder-blade and otherwise injuring himself seriously

Store Robbery.—The cigar store of Fisher & Bruce, No. 40 South Seventh street, was entered last night by breaking the glass in the door—the slides having been left off—and cigars stolen to the value of $90.

Death of a Policemen.—Officer James Conlogue, a worthy and efficient officer, died this morning, after a long and painful illness, at his residence, Front and Peg streets.

Fast Driving.—George Kenworthy and John Cute were arrested yesterday at Manayunk for reckless driving and held in $300 by Alderman Dean.

WE HAD RATHER SELL AT A POSITIVE LOSS

NOW

THAN CARRY OVER OUR PRESENT STOCK.

THEREFORE, AS

STOCK-TAKING MUST COMMENCE IN A FEW DAYS,

WE WILL

PUSH THE GREAT SALE!

A LOOK AT OUR STOCK WILL SHOW THAT THE GOODS NOW OFFERED ARE ALL

OF OUR OWN BEST MAKES,

THOUGH THE PRICES ASKED ARE FAR LESS!

Than are Charged for the Most Ordinary Clothing Under Ordinary Circumstances.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

SELLING NOW MARVELLOUSLY LOW

AT THE GREAT POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

Suspicion of Robbery.—Alexander Braceland, suspected of a robbery committed at Twenty-first and Market streets some time back, was arrested yesterday, and this morning held by Alderman Jones in $800 bail for a further hearing.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

WRITING-DESKS, INKSTANDS,
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES,
GOLD PENS, PEN HOLDERS,
BOXES OF PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
VISITING CARDS, PLAYING CARDS,
etc., etc., etc., at very low prices.

DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tuths3p

PLATED WARE.

Special Announcement
For the Holidays.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLAED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS
Invite special attention to their immense stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Selected for Holiday sales.
Tea Sets,
Triple Plate Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per et.
Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of ever description in
Silver-Plated Ware Suitable for Holiday Presents.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,
10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.
Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.
Bronze Inkstands, Portfolios,
Work Boxes,
Knives, Fancy Pen-wipers, and
Gold Pens, Scotch Goods, in great
Backgammon Boards, variety.
BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
Stamped with initials, Birds, Insects, etc.
JOHN LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
11 30 wsm8p PHILADELPHIA.

TOBACCO.

RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom.
Inquire No. 110 S. FRONT STREET. 12 23 12t*

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.
JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,
ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,
Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SKATING SHOES.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
1 13 thstuD81 ABOVE CHESNUT.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

ANTHRACITE COAL,
Per Ton of 2240 Pounds, Delivered.
LEHIGH—Furnace, $7 75; Stove, $9; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6 25.
EASTWICK & BROTHER,
Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rptf
Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.
The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS,
12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,
Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. (11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
The Genuine Article,
In half and quarter bbls., for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES
IN LARGE CLUSTERS.
NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS.
NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
CITRON, AND LEMON-PEEL.
NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER, Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
Choice White Almeria Grapes,
In one-eighth kegs—own importation.
CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,
PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S
PATENT SOFA BED.
All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,
H. F. HOVER,
No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
12 27 tuf28trp PHILADELPHIA.